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[ONE PENNY.]



MISS SAURIN.



FATHER MATTHEWS.



MRS. STARR.



MRS. KENNEDY.



THE GREAT CONVENT SCANDAL.

AFTER twenty days of very hard work for everybody concerned, the great case of Saurin v. Starr and Kennedy came to an end late on Friday night last week. The conflict of the forensic athletes ended on Thursday, when the Solicitor General closed his elaborate review of the evidence on both sides with a brilliant peroration, in which he emphatically expressed his confidence that his client was safe in the hands of the tribunal he had addressed, and that her honour and reputation would be fully vindicated by its final deliverance. The result has proved that he was not mistaken, and that, so far at least as the opinion of the jury can go, Miss Saurin leaves the court with her character completely rehabilitated. In purse and person she will still be a heavy sufferer. A verdict with five hundred pounds damages, even if she recovers the last farthing, will leave her considerably out of pocket for costs which she will have to pay, but which she will have no chance of getting allowed as against her opponents. So far as mere money is concerned, therefore, she would have done better in submitting to the unjust sentence of expulsion, which we need now no longer hesitate to describe as having been passed upon her in consequence of the cruel and unconscientious use of authority with which the defendants had been entrusted for very different purposes. But the moral effect of the decision remains unaffected alike by the pecuniary sacrifices which have been necessary to secure it, and by the possibility that the plaintiff may yet lose, through the operation of legal doctrines, the substantial fruits of the impression which the story of her wrongs has made upon those in whose hearing it was told. The moral victory, however, will remain with her, no matter to which side the law's glorious uncertainty may ultimately incline. Of the care and patience, the close attention and unwearied industry which the jury have brought to their irksome and unprofitable task it is superfluous to speak. Day after day they have followed the turnings and twistings of the evidence, as closely as if they had no concerns of their own, from which they were most unwillingly kept, in order to hear about the squabbles and scandals of the reverend mother and her unattractive sisterhood. The speeches of counsel occupied something like four days, and the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice lasted from ten o'clock till five, at which hour the jury retired to commence a deliberation which lasted more than two hours. On their return they delivered in a verdict for the plaintiff on the counts for conspiracy and libel, for £500, including, however, the £300 the amount of the dowry—so that the net amount of the verdict is £200. They found for the defendants on the minor counts.

The moment the verdict for the plaintiff was known, it was communicated like lightning to the multitude outside, and a loud cheer was heard reverberating through Westminster Hall.

We deem it unnecessary to go step by step through the contradictions and qualifications of the plaintiff's evidence, which were given by the defendants and the witnesses on their behalf, who came up to testify to the improprieties of which, from a conventional point of view, Miss Saurin has been guilty. Of the most serious charges against her, one, the stripping of a sister's dead body, was not made till many years after the event, nor until it had become the real or supposed duty of every one in the convent to redeem the honour of the order by proving that she was unworthy to remain within it. The pilfering of the dinners, too, was supported only by the loosest of hearsay evidence, and was refuted by the testimony of the very children who were said to have suffered from her depredations—children, too, over whom she can have no influence, and whose interests lay rather with the convent and its governing body than with the expelled and disgraced Sister Scholastica. And beyond all doubt there was the marked and systematic unkindness with which this unhappy young lady was treated, the unnatural restrictions which were put upon her correspondence with her relatives, the humiliating espionage and degrading punishments to which she was subjected, the eager malevolence with which her every word and act was caught up and wrested into proofs of a guilt which was always pre-supposed, when once the animosity of the superiors had converted every inmate of the convent into an enemy, who believed that she was doing God service by testifying against Miss Saurin. In this point of view the life of the religious in the Hull convent will appear simply hateful to those externs who have read these "discrediting" revelations; while not even those whose sympathies go rather with the defendants than with the plaintiff can find much to say on behalf of a system which teaches rational beings to answer a bell as if it were the voice of God; which elevates requisitions for new brooms into grave religious exercises; which exalts wearing dirty dusters for head dresses into solemn acts of penance; and degrades ostensible devotion to works of piety and charity into a perpetual series of undignified bickerings, culminating in petty persecutions, of which moderately sensible school girls, and averagely respectable domestic servants would be heartily ashamed.

The life-like portraits which we print of the four leading actors in this remarkable case will form the best conclusion that could be given to our brief summary of the trial. Our illustrations on page 997 of the handsome Capuchin monastery at Peckham, is but one of the many proofs of the money which the priests have been able to collect, and are continually collecting in England from all who are foolish enough to be deluded by them.

FADED FLOWERS.

He gave a bouquet, and he playfully said,
"I have carried the flowers all day,
For a fair lady whispered, 'where you give your love
You may give those sweet flowers away.'"

He left, and I questioned those flowers once more—
"Did he mean it? or was he in joke?
Did he know how my soul, in its innermost core,
Would treasure the words that he spoke?"

They are pressed in my Bible, all withered and dead;
Has his love for me faded out too?
Ah, no! he'll remember the words that he said,
For he's honest, he's noble, and true.

How many have offered me flowers since then!
And, in offering, bent lowly on knee;
Though fragrant and lovely, the offerings were vain—
Dead flowers are precious to me!

B.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE FASHIONS.

THE claims of Lent have put a temporary stop to the balls and other fashionable gatherings of Paris, and hence the leading modistes are holding back for the present any novelties that they may have elaborated in the inner recesses of their sanctums. Still, in a few weeks the opera and the theatres will be in full play, and then we may hope to have some definite indications of the direction the fashions will take for the season in Paris. A few general fashion jottings will therefore probably be more interesting, and indeed valuable now, than any premature prognostications put forth without sufficient data.

Wedding dresses trimmed with green are, we hear, becoming much in vogue in this country, the old saying to the contrary, "Green and white, forgotten quite." At a recent marriage at St. Mary's, Lavington, the bride's elegant dresses of white silk were prettily trimmed with green satin.

From Brighton we learn that high-crowned hats, though not general, are worn; and then the long ostrich feather seems to be arranged *de rigueur*, so that it comes from the forehead on to the top of the high crown. The veils seem to be worn more pointed in front than ever; certainly, the hair is worn rougher than ever, and in greater quantity. The bonnets are worn very much higher in front, and much smaller than last season. The hair is dressed so very far forward on the head that there is no room for the bonnet. Three inches is about the usual width, but what is lost in breadth is made up with width; small feathers are clustered together over the forehead, with bunches of roses, jet stars, and the like, to any extent: and the heavier they look the more à la mode.

We are in receipt of descriptions of the elegant dresses worn at the ball recently given at Leamington. Here are a few of them:—

One of the prettiest dresses in the room was blue silver; a plaited flounce of blue and silver tulle was arranged round the bottom of a handsome blue silk, headed by a cross-cut band of tulle, with butterfly bows here and there. A panier tunic of blue and silver tulle added very much to the pretty effect of the costume.

A white tulle had the inevitable plaited flounce at the bottom; above it a long puffed tunic with a flat band of green satin down every puff, finished off with a large satin bow and ends, which are fastened down to the plaited flounce.

A white tulle, worn over a pink silk, was very prettily made; a plaited flounce of white tulle was at the bottom, over this a double panier tunic of white tulle, caught down at the back in three divisions' with wide cross-cut bands of pink satin, and large satin bows at intervals.

A very effective dress was a black silk with a white silk flounce at the bottom, headed with a cerise satin rouleau; over this was a panier tunic of white silk, caught up here and there with cerise satin bows; the body was black trimmed with white silk and cerise satin.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE FASHIONS.

The following general hints, epitomised from a monthly contemporary, will doubtless be useful to some of our readers.—Coronet combs—the coronets arranged exactly as the real kind, that is, according to the rank of the wearer—are very popular. They are worn between the front and back hair, and upright, not slanting. A new style of headdress has appeared. It consists of a wreath of roses so contrived that, as the heat of the dancing-room increases, the petals gradually open and finally fall, disclosing a diamond or ruby heart in each. Another style consists of an enormous rose placed above the forehead, and in the centre, in the heart of the rose, is a cluster of diamonds; attached to this are two lappets of lace, which pass to the back of the head, and are there fastened to a chignon of long curls. It is a good style for a tall commanding figure. The most stylish bonnets are merely a plaiting of grey velvet, much wider in the centre than at the sides. This stands quite upright. In the front are placed two or three bright red roses. These bonnets are without strings, excepting those that tie underneath the chignon at the back of the head, and are merely two lengths of velvet. Short dresses do not seem much in favour, excepting for walking, and a thousand and one arrangements are contrived for looping the outer and long skirts over the short one. It is quite a matter of congratulation when a lady has discovered a new and easy mode of doing this, for it is certain that the tucking up for one figure does not suit another, and therefore general directions are useless.

FESTIVITIES IN PARIS.

The ball given by the Minister of the Interior wound up the Carnival most brilliantly. The lady guests were all powdered, but otherwise they wore ordinary ball costumes. The aspect of the crowd was highly picturesque and original. Mme. de Forcade la Roquette, who did the honours of her ball with distinguished grace of manner, wore a white tulle dress; the skirt was bouillonné, and the tunic looped up with black velvet bows; the short sleeves were ornamented with black velvet bows; the sash was black velvet, and the headdress was composed of an exquisite bird imitated in diamonds, and a pouf of black velvet. The palm of beauty, a contemporary states, was divided between Mlle. de Fleury and the Countess Welles de la Lavalette (*née Rouher*) Mlle. Fleury, a daughter of the Marquis of that name, Prefect of the Vosges, is a beautiful brunette. She had not summoned courage to powder her luxuriant brown locks. Her dress was mauve tulle, covered with white tulle, which was studded with silver stars. Mme. Welles de la Lavalette wore in her hair an aigrette that attracted great admiration from its original effect. It consisted of a white feather, a diamond star, and a blue and pink bow, which formed a pouf at the sides. Her white tulle dress was trimmed on tablier with narrow plaited flounces piped with white satin; a white satin panier was looped up at the back à la Camargo; a string of pearls encircled her throat, and below the pearls there was a dog-collar necklet of white satin, with stars of diamonds on it.

Princess Primoli *née* Buonaparte, looked charming in a white tulle toilette, the tunic of which was looped up with a wreath of pansies; the headdress consisted of pansies mixed with diamonds.

Mme. Ducos appeared in a dress quite in the Regence style. The blue satin skirt was ornamented with three narrow flounces of white lace, opening in front over a white tulle

tablier (the tulle was bouillonné); it was festooned almost in the centre of the back, forming large revers, lined with pale pink satin. The blue satin sash formed a coquille bow, lined with pink satin; similar pink revers ornamented the bodice; in the hair a pouf of blue and pale pink feathers.

Mme. Nicolet (the celebrated advocate's wife) wore a tea-coloured tulle dress, studded with roses of the same shade. Her headdress reminded one of that worn in her portrait by the beautiful Sophie, who was tenderly loved by Mirabeau. The hair was arranged with two enormous bandeaux in front and several loops at the back, all of which were powdered. Small tea roses were studded here and there in the hair. The Duchesse de Malakoff wore a very elegant pink satin toilette, trimmed on tablier with white lace. The Marechale St. Arnaud wore a black net tastefully trimmed with black satin. Mme. Konigsater (the rich banker's wife) wore a flesh-coloured tulle dress, with a faille panier to match. The panier was looped up with satin bows, likewise of the same colour; the headdress was a band of diamonds, with Aengal roses at the side.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

An American correspondent writes: I recommend four plum velvet skirts, one over the other, the top being a panier; it is the downiest toilette imaginable, only when this is worn by a blonde with Mechlin lace ruffle and enamelled jewellery, such a lovely plum idea is so juicy that the tendency a man has to bite conveys unto him uncomfortable hydrophobia suggestions. Of course the four velvet skirts are rounded and chiffronné to produce all the effects of dark and shade.

Another new costly thing is a robe with flaps and lighter velvet waistcoat, with a bow to match the waistcoat on the shoulders on the panier and under the large ostrich feather which is worn on the Valois hat.

The fronts of robes are en tablier of satin, embroidery—guipure over light silks and of velvet. Bows, plenty of bows, all over bows is the motto.

The "Grecian bend," that has been not inaptly christened the "dromedary style" in New York, where by-the-bye it held almost undisputed sway during the past season has given rise to the follow *jeu d'esprit*, by Lydia L. A. Very, which we extract from an American journal of fashion:—

"THE GRECIAN BEND."

Let's have the old bend, and not have the new;
Let's have the bend that our grandmothers knew;
Over the wash-tub and over the churn,
That is the bend that our daughters should learn.
Let's have the bend that our grandmothers knew;
Over the cradle like good mothers true;
Over the table (the family round),
Reading the Good Book 'mid silence profound.
Let's have the bend that at church they did wear,
Bowling them lowly in meek humble prayer;
Not sitting erect, with the modern miss air,
With the "love of a bonnet" just perched on one hair.
Leave the camel his hump—he wears it for use;
Leave the donkey his panier—and cut yourselves loose
From fashions that lower, deform, and degrade!
To hide some deformity most of these made.
Let our heads of false hair and hot yarn-skeins be shorn;
Let our garments be easy and light to be worn;
Don't shake in December and swelter in June,
And appear like unfortunate struck by the moon.
Let's spend the time in things higher than dress!
Time that was given to aid and to bless;
Time that is fleeting and passes away;
O! let us work while we call it to-day!
Let's have the old bend instead of the new;
Let's have the old hearts, so faithful and true!
Away with all fashions that lower and degrade!
To hide some deformity most of these made.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT CHELTENHAM.

We have yet another fancy dress ball to notice, and no less important a one than the annual bachelor's ball at Cheltenham. The ball this year was excellently attended and kept up with spirit, but fancy dresses were by no means common. A third of the gentlemen, at least, appeared in uniform, and among the ladies some of the prettiest dresses were neither costumes nor fancy dresses. Nevertheless, many pretty costumes were worn. Amongst the ladies' dresses the greatest novelties, perhaps, were the Woman in White, Countess of Douglas, and a German peasant's dress. There is something original in the idea (which was not confined to one or two instances) of describing ordinary evening dress on the cards of invitation (which have to be presented at the door) as "dress of gentleman of nineteenth century." A lady too, appeared in a court dress of the nineteenth century. Nights, Mornings, Nymphs, Dawns, Undines were there in superabundance, and always will be on similar occasions, as they are not troublesome to arrange, and are always becoming to the wearers. A little tinsel, an extra star or so in gold or silver paper, or a bunch of seaweed and long pendant grass, and the thing is done; whereas, even with an Italian peasant's garb, a good deal of thought is required to make the costume quite right, and it necessitates short petticoats too, which are only desirable when the wearer has very pretty feet; and, though we have now reconciled ourselves to short dresses out of doors, it is quite another thing to dance in a short dress. Still fashion and necessity accustom us to anything; and it may be the fashion to wear short dresses for dancing even before long. One of the most effective poudré dresses was a cerise quilted satin petticoat, with a chintz silk over it, prettily caught up with cerise satin bows. A good many of these most becoming costumes were spoilt because the hair was not properly powdered. In nine cases out of ten people make a mistake in not putting on enough powder, and then the hair looks neither one thing nor another; and yet the process is so simple that any efficient maid ought to be able to do it, with a little care, and nowadays we dress the hair so much in the old fashions that it is scarcely necessary to alter the usual style to powder it.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d., 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

THE sharp, nipping, blustering winds we have experienced since last we wrote—accompanied, as they were on Sunday, by a very low temperature, and a sprinkling of snow—are quite sufficient to remind us that winter has not yet finally bade us farewell, and to teach us how important it is to pay due attention to the shielding of all choice plants out-of-doors. Hyacinths and tulips, which are now up some height in the beds, are specially liable to suffer from storms of wind; and therefore the former should be neatly and firmly fastened to stakes, and the latter covered up during boisterous weather. Where this is not done, the amateur will have the mortification of seeing the best and most forward plants broken off close to the ground, or otherwise completely spoilt for the season. The winds of the past week have played considerable havoc this way.

Any time this month dahlia roots may be planted in the open ground, taking care to place them four inches below the surface, that they may be safely protected from frost. Roots that have been left in the ground may be taken up and parted into as many as there are stems, provided each have a tuber or newly-formed root attached. They may be planted where it is intended they should flower.

The present is a very good time for sowing tender annuals, as already directed. Plants now raised from seed will bloom beautifully in June, July, &c., till the end of the season, and will come in usefully for decorating the greenhouse, when the plants are in their summer station, as well as the conservatory and drawing-room during these months.

Balsams for bedding out to be sown this week. Balsams must always have a rich light soil, suffer no check, and be well supplied with water.

Box-edgings made now will do well. If the weather is dry after planting, keep newly-planted box well watered, for, if a few plants die, the unsightly gaps are not easily mended in the height of summer. As a live edging, nothing beats box for an open position. All the other plants which are used for the purpose grow too fast, and consequently get ragged and unsightly. This is a very good time to make new and reform existing edges of box. The ground is made ready for the reception of the plants by being made level, and then trod or well beaten down to a level with the existing walk, or the intended height of the one to be made. A trench about six inches deep must be neatly taken out, the soil brought out into the walk, and the back of the trench made perfectly straight for the pieces of box to lie against. The side of the trench should be made rather sloping, and in laying in the box keep it in its place with the left hand, and fill in a portion of the soil with the other; when a tolerable length is done, fill a further portion of the soil in with a spade, give it a good treading, and then fill the remaining part in, and when made firm the operation is complete, and nothing remains but to put the gravel in its place. In preparing the box for planting, strip off the moderate-sized sprigs with a portion of the roots adhering, and trim so as to form a miniature fan. The tips of the shoots should be cut off level, and a part of the old hard wood at the bottom when it is too long, and would prevent the piece lying nicely in its place. Each spray should be as near in size as possible, to prevent any unnecessary trouble when laying it in. There would not be one-third the complaints made about box edgings harbouring slugs and other vermin were they to receive a little more attention, and were kept clipped into shape and a reasonable size, and, when, too large, taken up and replanted in the manner described.

Want of space compels us to hold back our remarks on climbers for a future article.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—Hard-wooded plants ought not remain here a day after their beauty is past, as the warmth and confined air is likely to start them prematurely into growth, rendering the young wood weak and spindly.

Greenhouse.—Camellias that are out of bloom should be placed in moderate warmth. Cut back ill-shaped plants, and repot after they are started. Tie out cinerarias and pelargoniums. Shift herbaceous calceolarias. Give plenty of air to New Holland plants. Pot young plants. Look out for green-fly on soft-wooded stuff. Fuchsias that are to flower in small pots which are now full of roots may be encouraged with manure-water. Soft-wooded plants required to grow quick, to be potted in compost consisting chiefly of leaf-mould and very rotten dung, and the stuff pressed into the pots rather lightly. Plants for specimens should always have a compost in which sound turfy loam predominates, and be potted firm.

Stove.—Continue to shift and repot as required. Nearly every plant in the house will need some attention of the kind, either to give more root-room or to refresh with new compost. As the season is advancing, all arrears should be completed quickly. Plants with variegated leaves usually do best in fresh compost of a rather poor nature; stimulating substances, such as rotten dung, frequently drive out the variegation, and restore the plant to a normal condition. When variegated plants require extra nourishment, it is best accomplished by potting in turfy loam and good leaf-mould. Rondeletias to be cut in and started. Plants that have done blooming require attention, first to be cut down and set aside for three or four weeks, then to be repotted. When repotted, place over bottom-heat, and give little water at the root, with frequent light sprinklings overhead, until they make a start; then water liberally. Plants of a climbing habit ought to grow freely now, or it is impossible they can bloom well. Push on allamandas, dipladenias, clerodendrons, stephanotis, Hoya, &c., &c., but do not tie them in hard until they have made some progress, for tying checks growth, and hastens flowering. Bottom-heat will do wonders for all these things now.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

The kitchen garden gives us some work now. Successions of broad beans and peas should be continued: radishes, onions, carrots, turnips, and spinach may be sown in warm borders, covered with a slight litter; and lettuces may be planted in sheltered places. Weeding is necessary where they have grown, and they seem to have grown faster than any of the crops. Rhubarb and seakale in the process of forcing must be kept warm by fresh dung when the first cools. This applies to those forced out of doors. Early potatoes may be planted in warm borders, where mats or litter can be used when they come through the ground, to prevent injury by frost. Cauliflowers under hand-glasses

must have air on fine days by tilting the glasses on the side, opposite to the wind. We have already given directions for requirements beyond these.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Wall-trees infested with scale and other insects should have early attention. The scale should be removed with a thin piece of wood, and then thoroughly washed with warm water and soft soap. Work the brush vigorously into the crevices of the bark, for unless it is well done it is very little short of wasting time that may be otherwise employed, for they will spread again nearly as bad as ever. A certain amount of care must be exercised in dealing with the spurs and young fruit-bearing wood, so as not to injure or rub off the flower-buds. When the washing is finished, every portion of the tree should be painted with a mixture of Gishurst compound, at the rate of eight ounces to the gallon. A little soot, lime, and cow-dung may be mixed with the compound to give it consistency if the trees are in a bad condition. This must be worked well in every crevice over the entire tree, to make it effectual. The best time for doing this is when the trees are unnailed from the wall and pruned. The branches can then be dressed on all sides, which would be impossible when they are nailed close to the wall. This operation of washing and dressing wall-trees at this season demands more attention than it usually receives. Whilst the indoor crops of fruit, such as cherries, peaches, and nectarines, last for a few weeks only, those obtained from the same fruits in combination with apples and pears can be had quite nine months out of the twelve in perfection, provided a proper selection at planting time was made.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE is to be opened on the 24th of May, which happens to be the centenary anniversary of the opening of the old bridge, and is also the Queen's fiftieth birthday.

AFTER January 1, 1870, gas will be supplied to the metropolis at a price not exceeding 3s. 9d. per 1,000 cubic feet for common gas of an illuminating power of not less than sixteen candles, subject to revision every year by the Board of Trade.

The death of Sir Robert Shafto Adair in his eighty-second year is announced. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, who has twice represented the borough of Cambridge in Parliament, and has several times unsuccessfully contested East Suffolk in the Liberal interest.

TRAMWAYS IN THE METROPOLIS.—At a meeting to take into consideration the best means of promoting the movement in favour of an improved and cheap mode of conveyance, held at the Horns Tavern on Friday, under the presidency of Mr. F. H. Fowler, a resolution was passed to petition Parliament in favour of the tramway system.

The sting of a bee has caused the death of a gentleman, named Perkin, residing in the parish of Boyton, near Launceston. In moving a hive of bees he broke the comb; subsequently he went to look at the bees, when one of them stung him on the jugular vein and death resulted in a quarter of an hour.

The *Standard* says that the Hon. George Verdon, agent general for the colony of Victoria, has been instructed by his Government to arrange the preliminaries for a line of large steamers to run from England to Melbourne every month, carrying emigrants in large numbers.

The death is announced of Sir John Johnstone, M.P., from the effects of the injuries he sustained in an accident with Mr. Selby Lowndes's hounds a few days ago. Sir John was in his seventieth year. His death causes a vacancy in the representation of Scarborough, for which borough he had sat (on Liberal principles) with a short interruption since 1832. He previously represented Yorkshire.

SPECIAL SERMON TO BOYS.—The annual sermon (in connection with the Islington Youths' Institute) to boys and youths was preached at the Holy Trinity Church, Islington, on Sunday evening. The sermon was on Jeremiah, lili. 4, and was delivered by the Rev. J. Rooker, M.A., to a crowded congregation, composed principally of boys and youths. It is estimated that quite 3,000 persons were present.

THE CASE OF "SAURIN V. STARR."—The Lord Mayor has received the following letter from a gentleman who acted as one of the jurymen in the convent case which has just been concluded:—"As one of the unfortunate 12 on the jury—'Saurin v. Starr'—I beg to hand you, for the benefit of the poor-box, a jurymen's fee of one guinea for twenty days' attendance. I enclose my card, but would rather my name did not appear in the acknowledgment of the sum. To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.—Saturday morning, February 27."

THE MONCIEFF BATTERY.—The Moncieff invention for mounting heavy artillery is said to have been definitively accepted by the Government. Captain Moncieff is to receive, first a sum money sufficient of cover the cost of his models and his preliminary expenses. Secondly, he will receive payment for the time he has devoted exclusively to the public service (about two years) at the rate of £1,000 per annum, which rate of pay is to continue as long as Captain Moncieff is engaged in rendering assistance towards the application and completion of his system. Thirdly, he is to receive £15,000 as a reward for the invention, and for the use which may be made of it in her Majesty's service, either afloat or ashore, in any modification or combination. Of this sum of £15,000, £10,000 is to be paid at once, and the remaining £5,000 when the inventor ceases to draw his salary of £1,000 a year.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of emigrant ships which sailed in the month of February for all foreign ports from Liverpool, under the Act, was 24, carrying 4,618 passengers. Of these 2,394 were English, 327 Scotch, 807 Irish and 990 natives of other countries; one ship sailed for Victoria with 450 passengers, of whom 272 were English, 81 Scotch, 74 Irish, and 23 foreigners; 15 ships not under the Act, also sailed from Liverpool in the month, of which five went to the United States with 269 passengers, three to Victoria with 88 passengers, five to South America with 57 passengers, and two to Africa with 21 passengers, making a total of 4,944 passengers for the month of February, being an increase of 81 on the corresponding month of last year and an increase of 171 as compared with the month of January in the present year.

SUNDAY TRADING.—The bill prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Hughes and Lord Claud Hamilton, has been printed. It enforces penalties for selling, offering, and exposing for sale on Sunday any goods except any article for medicinal purposes. It does not apply to the sale without public cry, nor to the delivery of any meat, fish, poultry, game, or vegetable before nine o'clock in the morning; nor to the selling or delivery of any milk or cream before ten o'clock in the morning or after the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon; nor to the selling, without public cry, of any pastry, fruit, or any beverage which may lawfully be sold without a license before ten in the morning and after one in the afternoon; nor to the sale without public cry, nor to the delivery of any periodical publication before ten in the morning; nor to the exercise of the ordinary

business of the keeping of an eating or coffeehouse before ten in the morning and after one in the afternoon; nor to the exercise of the ordinary and lawful business of a baker, licensed victualler, or keeper of any inn, tavern, hotel, publichouse licensed for the sale of beer or of excisable liquors.

We wish to direct the special attention of the metropolitan rate-payers to the following remarkable statement, which we extract from a speech made by Mr. R. Rawlinson, C.B., at a meeting of the Health Department of the Social Science Association on Monday evening last:—Much of the present disease, however, was due to the fact that the connections of the private house drains into the street drains were improperly made, or, in many cases, not made at all. He would venture to say that in 10 per cent. of the best houses in the West-end of London there was no connection whatever between the houses and the sewers. Builders often run out the drains into the street and there leave them, the whole of the house matter having to be absorbed by the street soil. He had found it to be the case with his own house, and had made inquiries since which satisfied him that what he said was true. Proper provisions were not made for receiving side junctions, and the builders had to pay a fee for permission to open a drain. From these circumstances he did not believe that there was 1 per cent. of the houses of London properly drained.

SOUTH LONDON WORKING CLASSES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—On Monday, the third South London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition was opened at the Lambeth Baths, the same building in which the two former were held in the years 1864 and 1865. The exhibition is strictly a South London and a working class one, the only exception to the latter being a loan of a work of art by one of the vice presidents. The adjudicators have awarded the prize of £5 for the best design for a medal to Marian B. Brook; and that of £2 2s. for the best design for a certificate to Helen J. Arundel Miles. The president, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided at the opening ceremony. Mr. Murphy, having read the preliminary statement, said he had received a note from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, accompanying the remarkable work of art which he had now lent for the second time, and expressing his good wishes for the success of the exhibition. The president said he could not help expressing the sympathy he felt with the objects of the exhibition. Although it seemed that the public were somewhat weary of exhibitions, yet such as these were valuable to working men. He denied that working men had any interests which he did not share with them. (Cheers.)

DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.—On Friday afternoon, a meeting of gentlemen interested in providing dwellings for the higher classes of artisans, merchants, commercial, and bankers' clerks, &c., thus to supply the need created by the construction of railways through the heart of the metropolis, was held at the residence of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., 2, Pall-mall East. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Thomas Lee, M.P., Mr. J. T. Fortescue, Mr. B. Wood-Smith, Mr. Habershon, Mr. Fytovoye, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Kinnaird, jun., Mr. G. H. Lea, Mr. Peto, Mr. Jones, &c. Mr. Habershon, the chairman of the directors of the Suburban Village Company, laid before the meeting the plans, the chief characteristic of which is that the company proposes to build houses, and then to allot them to working men, who are to be shareholders, whose rents are, in a given number of years, to defray the cost of the dwellings, which then become their own property. The rents thus imposed do not exceed those now paid for houses of a like size and character. The company having obtained a large piece of land from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at the south-eastern extremity of what is called Loughborough Park, Brixton, are enabled to base their project on sound commercial principles, and to secure a fair percentage on the outlay without the possibility of loss. After a long discussion, a motion was carried highly laudatory of the scheme as not only advantageous to working men, but as being founded on a safe basis for those who invest their money. In the course of the meeting Lord Shaftesbury kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone of the first block of buildings on Easter Tuesday.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE LONDON VOLUNTEER RIFLE BRIGADE.—On Saturday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in rifle shooting of the London Rifle Brigade took place at the Crystal Palace. The Handel orchestra was completely filled from its base to its summit, and there was an equal number in front of the dais, the entire number falling little short of 10,000 persons. The Lady Mayoress, who had undertaken the presentation of prizes was accompanied by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in his state robes, and the sheriffs also in their court dresses and gold chains of office. Major Alderman Rose, in command of the Brigade, with Mrs. Rose and a large number of civic dignitaries and ladies and gentlemen, arrived at five o'clock, and were received by the band playing, and the Regiment, formed in square, fronting the dais presenting arms. On the platform were several other metropolitan commanding officers. The prizes, which were of the aggregate value of some £1,200 or £1,400, were tastefully arranged on tables right and left of the dais, and presented a very elegant appearance. Major Rose opened the proceedings by expressing regret that an affliction of a domestic character prevented the presence of their gallant commanding officer, Colonel Warde, which caused the duty to devolve upon him of addressing them. The Lady Mayoress then proceeded to present the prizes, and repeated bursts of applause greeted those members who had distinguished themselves in securing the most valuable, and at the conclusion she was asked to present as a testimonial to Brigade Sergeant-Major Southgate a very handsome timepiece and a purse of money subscribed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps, for his long and faithful services since the formation of the brigade.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

We are coming! we are coming!
What a merry host! ha, ha!
Laughing, shouting, singing, drumming,
We are coming, Grandpapa!

Here are Henrys, by the dozen;
Here are Marys, half-a-score!
Brother, sister, aunt, and cousin,
We are coming—many more!

We are coming! Willies, Lucys,
Anns and Lizzies, two and two;
Frank and Robert, little gooses,
We can find no mate for you.

We are coming! Edwards, Johnnies,
Harriet, Richard, George, Louisa;
Lads and lassies, little cronies,
All are coming—what a squeeze!

We are coming! Don't you hear us?
What a glorious noise we make!
Grandmamma, you well may fear us
With your lemonade and cake.

We are coming! O believe us,
Happy, joyful, glad, hurrah!
In your open arms receive us
With your blessing, Grandpapa!

LIBRARY OF THE REFORM CLUB.

The Reform Club-house is situated in Pall Mall, between the Traveller's and the Carlton Club houses. It was erected in 1838-9. It contains six floors and 134 apartments. The grand hall is 56ft. by 50ft. The library (of which we give an engraving) is stocked with a valuable collection of books, especially of reference. The club was formed by Liberal members of both Houses, in order to further the carrying of the Reform Bill.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

At the last ordinary weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with Sir J. Thwaites in the chair, the following matters were discussed. In reference to the recent fire at Notting-hill, the Fire Brigade Committee presented a report to the effect, that in pursuance of the resolutions of the board, they had considered the evidence given by Captain Shaw, at the inquest held on the occasion of the late fire at Notting-hill, at which a fire-escape was broken. Captain Shaw is reported to have said it would be advisable to have a second man with each escape, but that the board could not do this out of the present rate. Although these are not the actual words used by Captain Shaw, it appears they convey a correct impression of what he said. The men attending the engines are all trained to the use of the escapes, and are ready and able to give such help as is required. They think it is not necessary to have a second man with the escapes. The report was received and adopted. Dr. Evans, representative of St. Mary, Newington, resigned his seat as a member, in consequence of ill-health. An important communication was received from Mr. Gore, Chief Commissioner of Woods, &c., in reference to the proposed improvement of Park-lane, and for which a bill is now before Parliament, in which he said, so far as regards the proposed change in the character of Hamilton-place, from a *cul de sac* into a public thoroughfare, Mr. Gore had consulted the Lords of the Treasury, and he had pre-

pared clauses for insertion in the bill for securing that proper compensation should be paid to the Crown, to its lessees and tenants of the houses in Hamilton-place, not only for the property which may be taken, but also for the diminution in value of the houses in Hamilton-place in consequence of its being converted into a thoroughfare, whether compensation is or is not payable in this respect under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. This letter led to an animated discussion, in which it was strongly enforced that no exception should be made in favour of the owners of this property over what was given to any others whose property was required for public improvements, and especially so as Mr. Gore had thrown every obstacle in the way with respect to the formation of the Thames Embankment. The letter was referred to the works and general purposes committee, and the board adjourned.

LITTLE girls believe in the man in the moon; big girls believe in the man in the honeymoon.

THE GALES ON THE COAST.—LAUNCH OF A YARMOUTH YAWL.

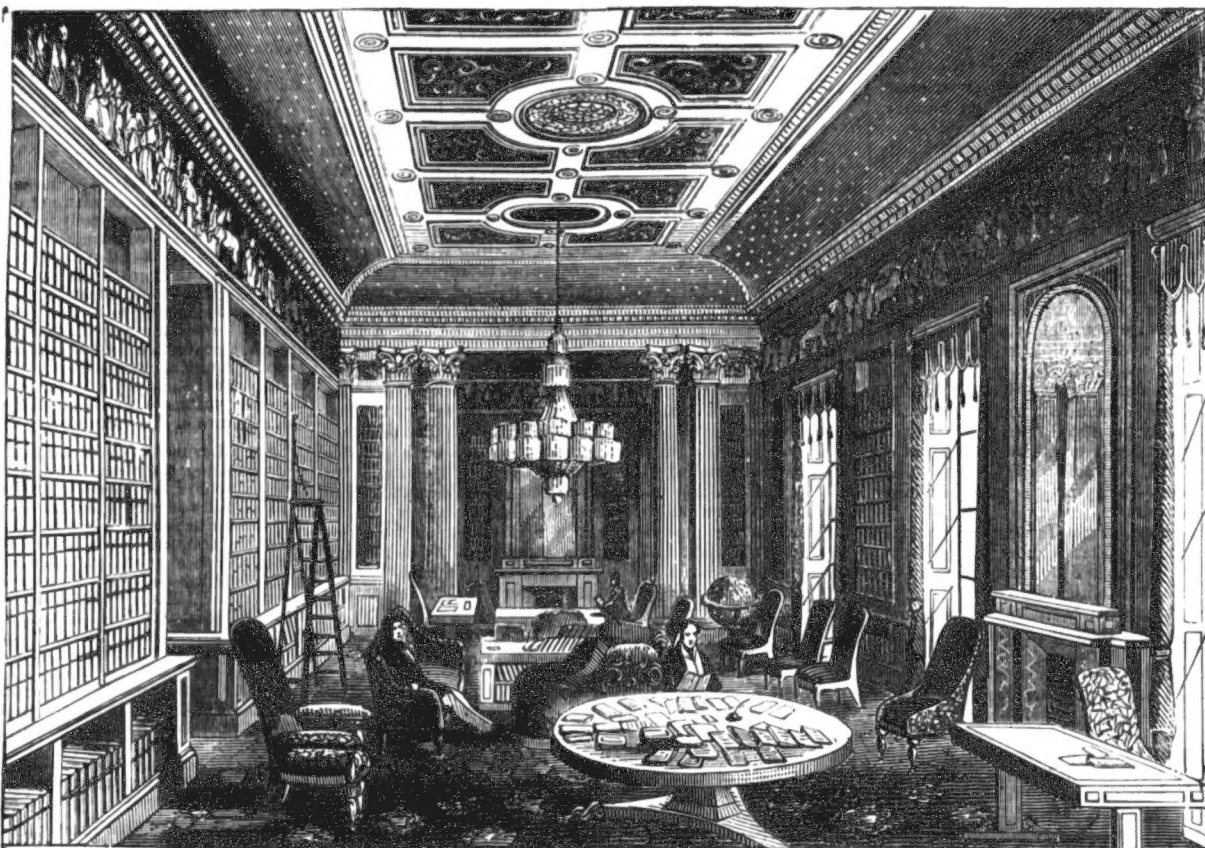
The North Sea Yawls of Yarmouth, Oxfordness, Cromer, &c., are well known. They are strongly built, and are generally about 60ft. long and 10ft. beam. They have three masts and are entirely without decks. The boats are hauled up high and dry on the beach, but are always kept ready for launching. The way the boats are manned is this:—The beach men form themselves into companies at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and employ one or two hands to be always on the look-out for vessels striking on the sands or hoisting signals of distress. The alarm is at once given, the men crowd down to the boats, and then comes an exciting scene in the launching, as is shown in our large illustration on page 1004.

A GIANTESS.—Among the cabin passengers just arrived from New York by the s.s. Columbia was Miss Anna Swan, a native of

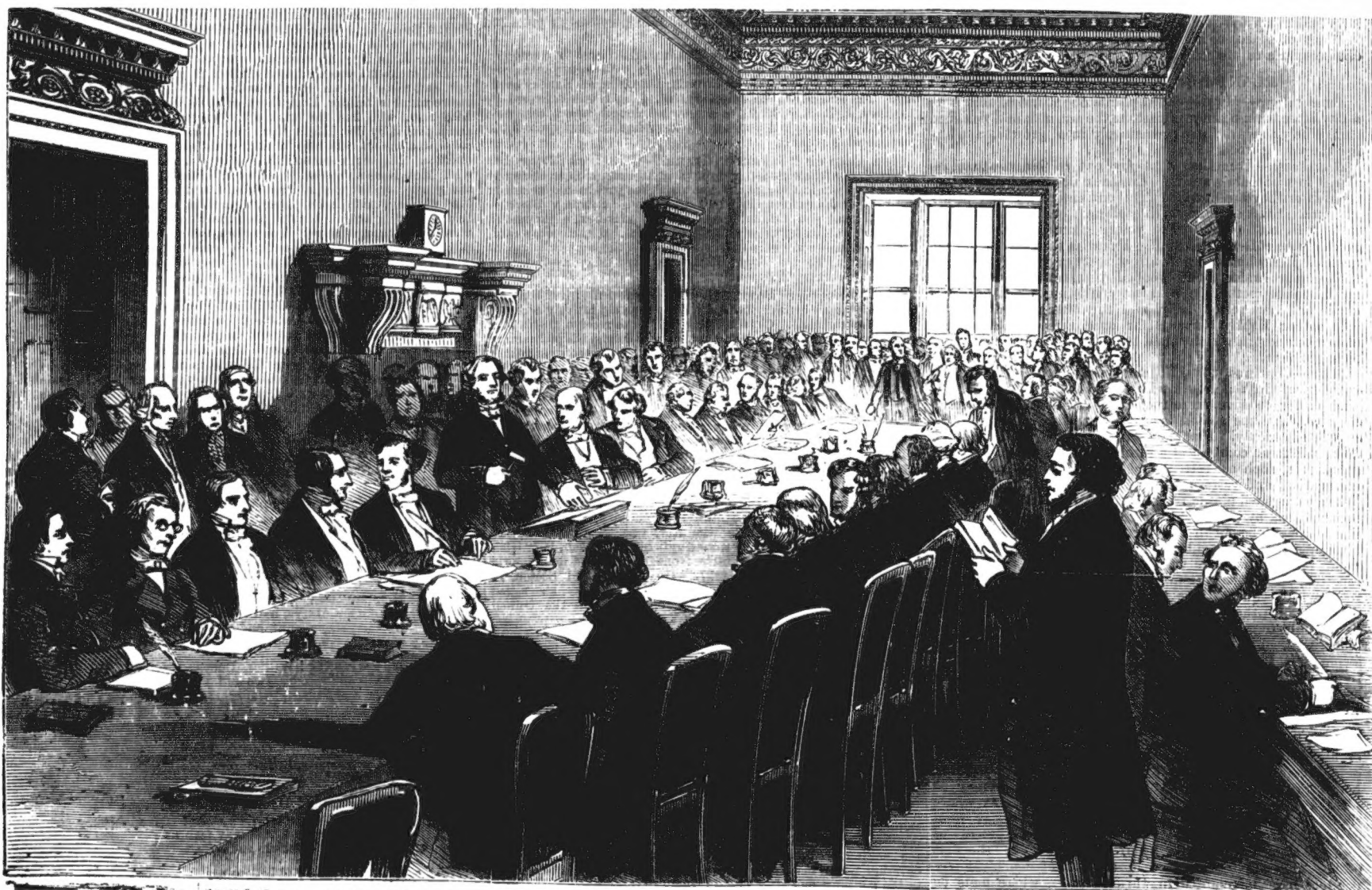
Nova Scotia, but of Scotch descent, who is en route to London and Paris. Miss Swan is stated to be 8 ft. 1 in. in height, and stout in proportion, weighing about 400 lb. She is twenty-one years of age, prepossessing in appearance, has a cultivated mind and engaging manners. She intends, previous to returning to New York, to make a short tour through Scotland.

It has been definitely settled that the demonstration in honour of the late Mr. Ernest Jones should take place in Trafalgar-square on Good Friday at five o'clock. Processions will start from different parts of London, and march, headed by bands of music, to the square.

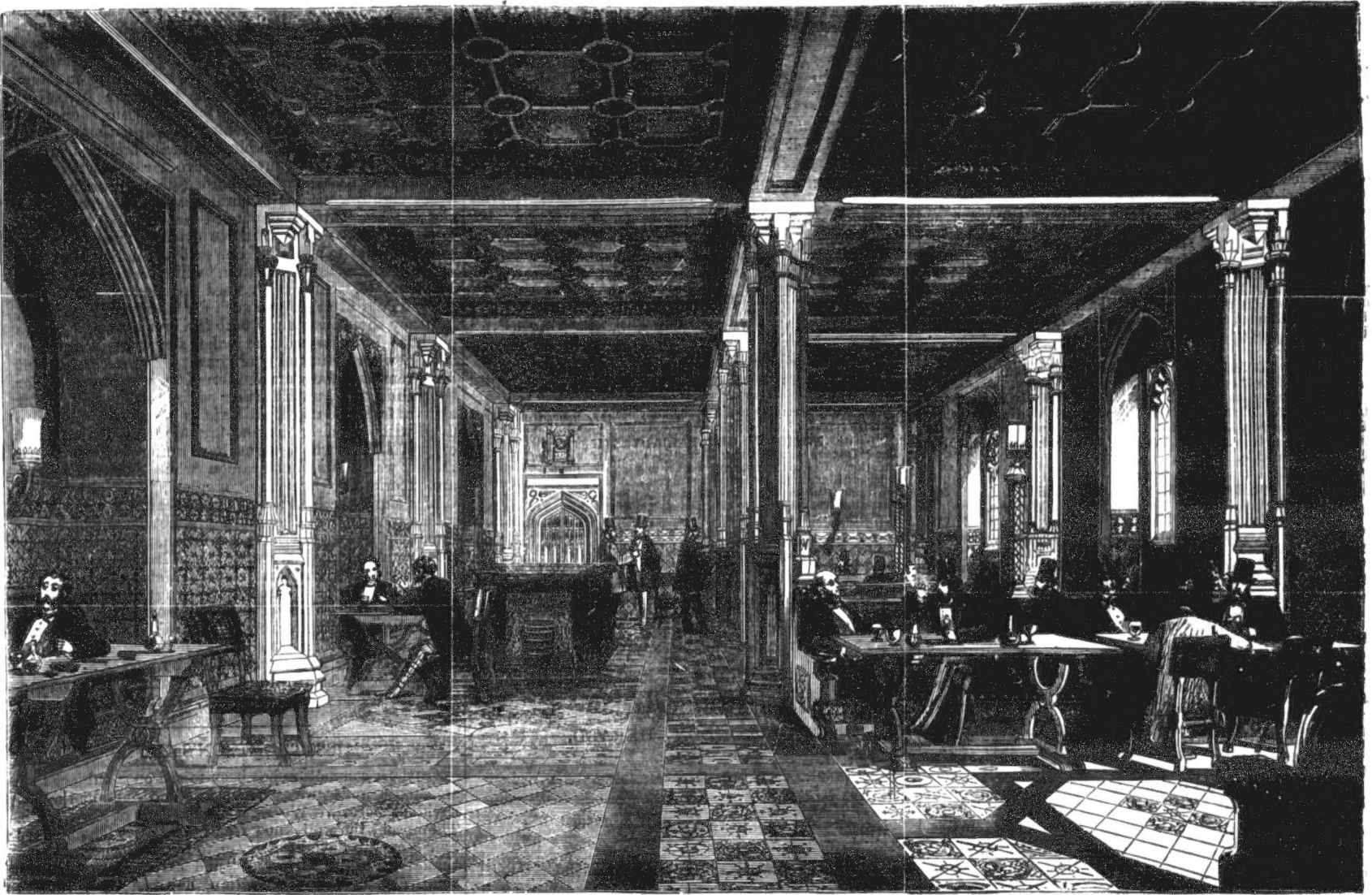
"I have suffered from indigestion and biliousness for many years, and never received any benefit from medicines I had taken for it until I tried your Pain Killer, which proved, before I had used one bottle, quite efficacious. I have recommended it to several friends suffering from neuralgia, who have used it with the same beneficial results.—J. L. HAYLOCK, 6, Huntindon-st., Manchester, July 15, 1867.—To P. D. & Son."



LIBRARY OF THE REFORM CLUB.



MEETING OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.



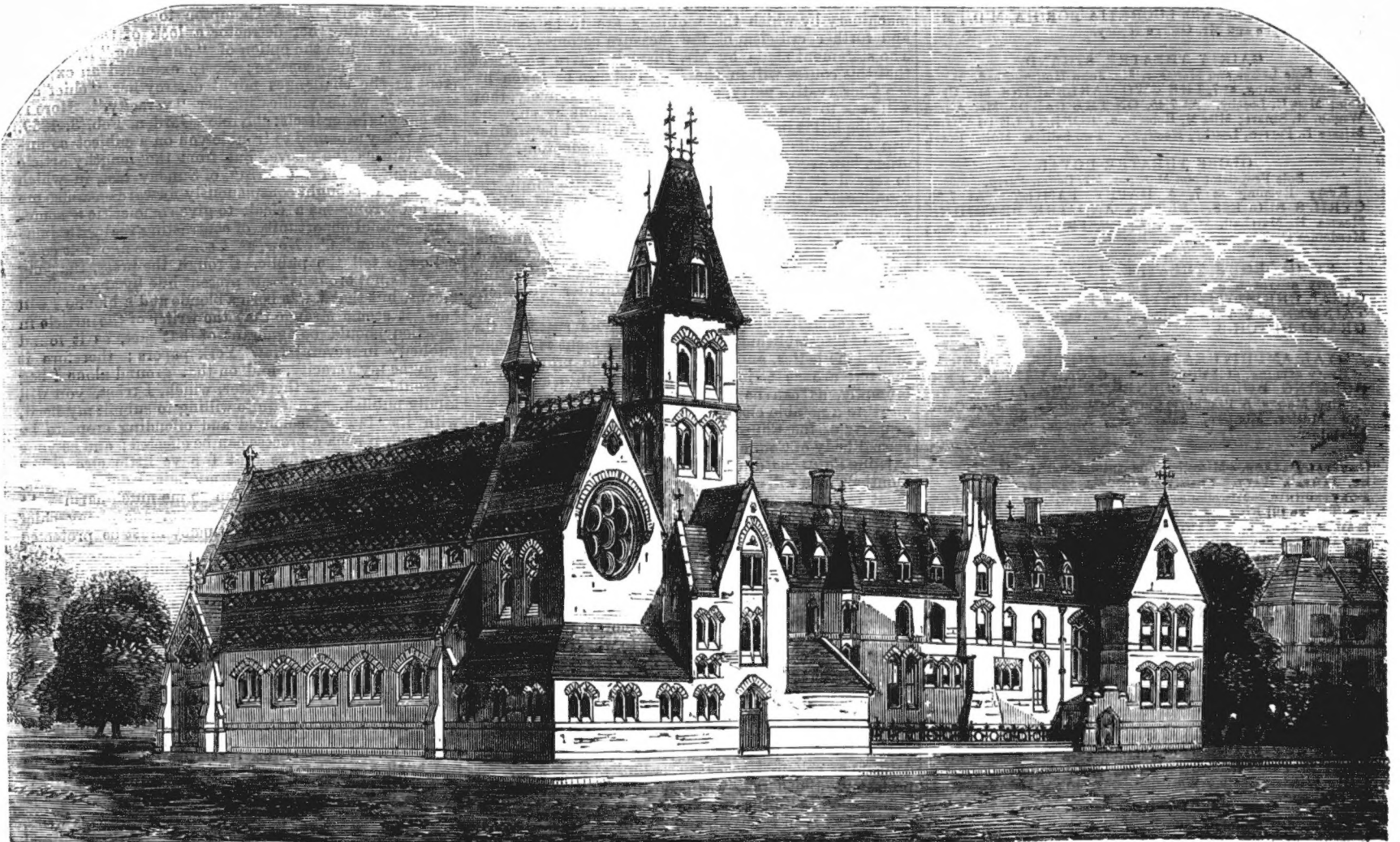
SMOKING ROOM OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE PAGE 1066)

MR. WARD BEECHER'S OPINION OF "OLD MAIDS."

I HAVE no sympathy with that rude, unfeeling, and indelicate phrase "old maid," which is bandied about in the mouths of rude, unfeeling, and indelicate persons. It is true that a selfish nature, cut off from all duties and ties, and sinking back into the solitary life of a selfish heart, becomes most unlovely and useless. But shall the few cloud the true nobleness of the many? How many elder sisters, it may be unblessed with outward comeliness, have entered into a brother's or a sister's family, and accepted all its cares

as the duty of their life, and, joining hands with the mother, given to each child, as it were, two souls of love, like two wings of God, to help it fly up withal from weakness and ignorance to manhood and strength! How many have cheerfully given up their own whole life, built no nest, sought no companion, but sang in the tree and near the younglings of another's nest, patient in toil, watchful and laborious in sickness, frugal amidst poverty, rich in nothing but good works, and in these abounding in wealth! When the roll is read above, and they are named that lived in self-sacrifice, in gentleness, in patience, in love, and in the only triumph of dis-

interested mercy, they who are unmarried and childless that they might more heroically serve the households of others, and become mothers to children not their own, shall stand high and bright. This tribute is certainly becoming in me, who owe so much to such a one—my father's sister—whose whole and long life was a noble illustration of fidelity and a picture of virginity such as was never dreamed of in olden days, nor approached in any legend or poetry that celebrated the virginal excellencies of those who were called the brides of God, because they chose his service rather than their own pleasure.



CAPUCHIN MONASTERY AT PECKHAM.—(SEE PAGE 994.)

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Under the Sole Management of Mr. A. Harris.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE BOARDING SCHOOL.** After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **ROBINSON CRUSOE**; or, Friday and the Fairies. The Box-office is open from ten till five.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.** At a quarter to eight, **OTHELLO**; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Dillon, Mr. H. Sinclair, &c.; Meads, Heath and Fanny Huddart. To conclude with a grand Ballet of Action entitled **BEDA**.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.
Every Evening, at 7. **RAISING THE WIND.** After which, **HOME**. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale; Meads, Cavenish, Hill, &c. To conclude with **RURAL FELICITY**; Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Rogers, Clarke, &c.; Mesdames Chippendale, Pisswilliam, Laws, Gwynne, Wright, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE SECRET.** After which, at a quarter to eight, **MARIE ANTOINETTE**; Messrs. William Rignold, Douglas Murray, J. G. Shore, D. Leeson, and C. Harcourt; Meads, Lydia Howard and Beatrice. Concluding with a **CUP OF TEA**; Madlle. Beatrice.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.
Every Evening, at 7. **DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?** Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. L. Murray. At 7.45, **THE DEAD HEART**. Messrs. Benjamin Webster, A. Stirling, G. Belmore, R. Phillips, Ashley, Stuart; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Leonore Grey, &c.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.
This Evening, at 7. **PAPER WINGS**. Messrs. H. Neville, E. Atkins, J. G. Taylor, H. Cooper, H. Vaughan, Smithson, and H. Wigan; Meads, N. Harris, St. Henry, Schavary, and Pussell. After which, **THE YELLOW PASSPORT**; Messrs. E. Atkins, H. Neville, J. G. Taylor, G. Vincent, H. Vaughan; E. Atkins, and H. Wigan; Meads, Caulfield, Schavary, and Furtado.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening, at 7. **A WIDOW HUNT**. Messrs. Clarke, Holborn, Joyce; Mesdames Bufton, Maitland. **THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD**. Messrs. Thorne, James, Robson; Mrs. Goodall. **BUR AND DYE**. Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30. **A LOVING CUP**. Messrs. Dewar, The Players; Mesdames Thompson and Kate Bishop. At 9, **CRUDE DUVAL**. Messrs. Dewar, Danvers, Day; Miss Oliver, &c. To conclude with **FAMILY JARS**.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
Every Evening, at 8. **SCHOOL**. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Mrs. Buckingham White and Miss Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **INTRIGUE**. Mr. Montgomery; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

THEATRE ROYAL, HOLBORN.
Under the Management of Miss Fanny Josephs.
Every Evening, at 7. **AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID**. After which, **FETTERED**. Messrs. Cowper, Neville, Drew, Parselle, Brunton, F. Hughes, Arthur Bartleman, and George Honey; Mesdames Lydia Foote, Marlbro, Turner, Hodgson, and Fanny Josephs. Concluding with **LUCRETIA BORGIA**, M.D.; Miss Fanny Josephs and Mr. George Honey.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE TWO HARLEQUINS**. Mr. Crelling; Miss C. Loseby. At 7.45, **ON THE CARDS**. Mr. Alfred Wigan, M. Stuart; Miss M. Robertson. **ROBERT LE DIABLE**. Misses E. Farren, Loseby, Hastings. Two ballets. Madlle. Bossi.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.
Every Evening, at 7. **A HAPPY FAMILY**. At 7.30, **CYRIL'S SUCCESS**. **BROWN AND THE BRAHMIN**. Messrs. E. Marshall, Warner, Vernon, Fisher, J. Clarke, &c.; Mesdames C. Thorne, Henrade, Brennan.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.
Every afternoon at 3, every night at 8. **ROYAL and ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT**; and the Burlesque Extravaganza, **THE VERY GRAND DUTCH-S**.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.
Every evening, at half-past seven, **OSCAR CARRE'S PERFORMING HORSES. SCENES IN THE ARENA**. Including Messrs. A. Bradbury, Carré, Salamonsky, Adolphe Carré, and Mdles. Montero, Salamonsky, Amalia, Schwartz, and Kremsler.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TISSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.
ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.
SCOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Rosne's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Br.ington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins);

Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH

AMONGST our Parliamentary news will be found details of the opening debate on what will doubtless be the great parliamentary test question of the Session, Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill. In order to form an opinion on the merits of the proposed measure, it is necessary to admit the fundamental principle on which it is based. The Prime Minister takes for granted that it is expedient to disestablish and disendow the Church, and, starting from this premiss, he suggests the mode in which the end should be attained, and subsequently provides for the disposition of the property which will thus fall into the hands of the State. Of course, if the expediency of disestablishment and disendowment be denied, then it is idle to discuss the machinery by which those objects are to be secured, and further criticism of the measure becomes useless. The statement made by Mr. Disraeli leaves no doubt that this course will in the first instance be taken by the Conservative party, although, as is most likely, they will seek to give weight to their objections by showing that the bill is in itself faulty, and will not be productive of results which can justify its adoption. In order, however, to test its merits fairly, it is necessary to regard it with an unprejudiced eye, to admit the soundness of the policy which it embodies, and calmly and dispassionately to inquire whether the mode in which that policy is to be carried out is such as recommends itself to those who regard the severance between Church and State in Ireland as desirable or inevitable. Starting from this assumption, let us, then, consider the salient features of Mr. Gladstone's bill.

It is generally admitted that the more speedily the work of disestablishment and disendowment is accomplished the better, and in this respect the provisions of the bill are as stringent, and come into action as promptly, as can be desired. On the passing of the measure a notable change will be effected. The entire property of the Church will pass into the hands of a special body of Commissioners, who will maintain the existing *status quo* during the short interval (eighteen months) which will elapse before the work of disestablishment becomes complete. During this period no new vested interest will be created; the Establishment will, so to speak, receive no further additions; and, in effect, a state of things will exist in some respects similar to that sought to be created by the Suspensory Bill which was rejected last year by the House of Lords. Meanwhile, the Church in its corporate capacity will have the opportunity of creating, subject to the approval of the Crown, a representative assembly, to which its government will be entrusted in 1871, when the perfect severance between the Crown and the Church will take place.

DANGER IN THE "SOCK."

We recently published a short paragraph on the dangers of coloured socks, according to a continental professor. Since that was penned, still more definite information as to the possibility of poisoning by such agency has been received, and an influential contemporary, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, has devoted a thoughtful article to the subject. It is understood that

a committee which has been formed to investigate the ill effects said to arise from coloured socks, finds that there is more material for its labours than was at first suspected. The number of persons who have suffered from the coloured socks is very large, and their complaints of protracted pain, lameness, and utter inability to attend to business, are only equalled by their invectives against the medical fraternity for not having sooner detected the cause of the mischief. One gentleman, who was unable to attend to his business, and was absent from home and under medical care for more than six months, is said to have forwarded to the committee a list of eight physicians of eminence whom he consulted, and of whom three pronounced the cause of his illness to be "poverty of blood," three evidently were at a loss to know what to name it; one called it indigestion, and one said it was "skin affection," which last diagnosis was indisputable. Physicians need not be too sensitive to the ridicule attaching to such diversities of judgment, but they should certainly take the hint that new causes ought to be suspected and looked for when they meet with new and unusual symptoms. One most important hint, remarks the journal referred to, we may give for the public, that, until further advised, they had better abstain from the use of all articles whatever which are dyed with the poisonous coal-tar colours. We hear not only of ladies whose skins have suffered from tinted flannel waistcoats, but seamen whose backs and arms are excoriated by wearing "singlets," i.e. tight woollen tunics similarly dyed; we hear of beautiful pink soaps which irritate the skin, of pink sweetmeats which produce aphthae and diarrhoea in children, pink jellies which unaccountably disagree with young ladies, and even of factitious wines and cordials better suited for the eye than the stomach. These may be exaggerations, but the now well-proved facts of poisonous socks was similarly scouted as an exaggeration at first. We would say, in conclusion, that in cases of obstinate irritation of unusual character, these dyes should be suspected and inquired for; and until the facts are fully investigated and settled one way or the other, *nimum ne crede colori*.

MISS THOMPSON'S HAIR.

QUITE a commotion has been raised on a subject that we should have supposed concerned no one but the individual herself. We refer to the hair of Miss Lydia Thompson, the well-known actress. Miss Thompson's hair seems to have been given to her for other reasons than that of "a covering," and as it is upon her own confession her chief attraction, she naturally resents any attempt to steal from it its good name, the loss of which she seems to think would leave her poor indeed. So when the American papers insinuate that she is but an "imaginary blonde," she feels "compelled to tell the public through the press that she was born a blonde and a blonde she will die," thus evincing a noble determination never to suffer the degradation of grey hair. Further than this, she is ready to "submit her head, with its tawny-coloured and offending crop, to be analysed, if such a process can be effected," being fully conscious that there is nothing either inside or outside her head which would in any degree suffer from a chemical process. We should recommend, says a contemporary, Miss Thompson to return good for evil by sending her detractor a lock of the genuine hair, giving him the option of "analysing" it, or retaining it as a keepsake; for so extended an experiment as she challenges might destroy her "chief attraction" while vindicating her "veracity." Here is the curious letter itself: "Nible's Garden, Feb. '3, 1869. I am really ashamed to trouble you on a subject so unimportant as the above, but from the lengthy article that appeared in the *Herald* of Sunday last, in which my name is brought conspicuously forward—excuse me if I am wrong—as a cloak to give some critic a somewhat spiteful opportunity of contrasting real with imaginary 'blondes.' Now, as I some time ago felt compelled to tell the public, through the press, that my hair was not brought to its present hue by any artificial means, but that I was born a blonde and a blonde I will 'die,' it seems strange that the writer of the article in question should be ignorant of that fact, as it found publicity in several New York papers; therefore it impugns my veracity, and on that ground alone I beg to trouble you with this letter, which, I trust, you will kindly publish. I am quite willing to submit my head, with its 'tawny' coloured and offending crop, to be analysed, if such a process can be effected; and as your critic facetiously infers that I have little else either inside or outside my head but my hair, I don't imagine that any chemical process can do me much harm. At any rate, as my hair seems to form one of my chief attractions, its colour and legitimacy must be protected by your obedient servant,—LYDIA THOMPSON." Happily, criticism in this country has not so far degenerated as to descend to such grave personalities as those complained of by this fair artiste. Americans, we know, feel differently on such subjects from us; still we cannot but think that Miss Thompson would have shown better sense by allowing the anonymous detractor of her charms to pass unnoticed.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONVENT CASE.—Mr. E. Griffiths of 13, Catherine-street, Strand, has just published for a shilling an illustrated verbal report of this remarkable case, that should be read by all who wish to obtain a correct and unbiased view of the great scandal. The book deserves to have, and will doubtless obtain, a very large sale.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 1.

MM. Troplong and Lamartine died last night.

PARIS, March 2 (Evening.)

Imperial decrees have been issued, ordering the funerals of M. Troplong and M. de Lamartine to be conducted at the expense of the State.

AMERICA.

The Constitutional Amendment enacting negro suffrage has passed the Congress. It now goes to the State Legislatures for ratification.

SPAIN.

February 28.

An attempt at a Socialistic rising has been made at Barcelona, but it entirely failed. Thirty-three prisoners were taken by the Volunteers of Liberty and conveyed to Fort Monjuich. The conspiracy had numerous ramifications in the provinces. The inhabitants of Barcelona took no part in the plot, and great indignation is expressed against the leaders of the movement. In the rural districts of Barcelona a band of Carlists has been defeated by the Volunteers. In to-day's sitting of the Cortes the Minister of the Interior declared that the result of these conspiracies was to postpone the intended amnesty for political offences.

MADRID, March 1.

It is generally believed that the first question which will occupy the Cortes will be the form of Government to be adopted, and after that the question of individual claims and the basis of the Constitution to be established in Spain will be considered.

General Dulce has telegraphed to his Government that the loan of twenty millions of piastres has been subscribed in Havannah.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2.d.

The Victorian Parliament assembled on the 11th ultimo. The ministry announced the introduction of a Bill to amend the Land Act. Extensive reductions in the Civil Service are contemplated.

A severe drought prevails, and live stock are perishing for want of fodder. The harvest is, nevertheless, good, and the revenue returns are satisfactory.

SYDNEY, Jan. 31.

The Robertson Ministry maintains itself in office, notwithstanding the efforts of the Opposition.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the alleged Fenian organisation has been issued. It disproves the existence of such a conspiracy.

The latest news from New Zealand states that the Ti-Koots leader of Maori rebels has been defeated with a loss of 130 killed. The war is considered almost at an end.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 28.

The body of Fued Pasha, the late Turkish Minister, was brought here this morning by a French corvette, and was received by the members of the diplomatic body, who went on board and accompanied it to the landing place. It was followed to the grave by Mussulmans only.

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay announces the death of the Nizam.

MARCH 1.

The Gazette announces that the son of the ex-Ameer has occupied two cities in Turkestan. Upon receipt of this intelligence Abdul Rahman Khan immediately proceeded thither. An early interview between the Viceroy and Shere Ali is therefore considered doubtful. An official telegram from Peshawar states that the garrison of Kohat has been surprised by Bezotrain (?). The British loss was 300 men.

WEST INDIA MAIL.

Plymouth, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship Shannon, from the West Indies, arrived here at 2.33 p.m. to-day, with 52 passengers and 40 tons of mails, treasure valued at 1,243,129 dol., and 3,054 packages cargo. An explosion occurred on board the ship William Le Bonheur at Puntas Arenas on the 21st of January. The fire was confined to the hold, but the after-part was much damaged. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Arica, plying between Callao and Lambayeque, got on the rocks, and was lost off Pisco. The funeral ceremony of the Chilean ex-Governor-General Higgins were celebrated at Santiago with great pomp. Troubles with the Arica Indians were increasing, and had resulted in a terrible massacre. The Indians had crossed the Malleco and carried devastation and slaughter through the extensive region that stretches to the banks of the Binao. Numerous persons were butchered, and their women and children captured. This disastrous affair is believed to be an act of retaliation on the part of the Indians, who, a few days before, had seen one of their settlements invaded by a detachment of the Chilean army, who left not a single adult alive.

CHINA.

Hongkong, Feb. 7.

The inhabitants of the villages near Swatow who attacked the crew of the British gunboat Grasshopper have been satisfactorily punished. The details of the conflict show that 88 natives were killed or wounded. Three English officers were wounded, but not seriously. The villages have been destroyed and the force has returned. The Leader has made the fastest run of the season from England to China, she having performed the passage in 95 days.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 68 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment of the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER is the best horseman of the Sovereigns of Europe, but is neither a marksman nor a swordsman. Victor Emmanuel is a passionate hunter, but knows very little about fencing, and is a somewhat awkward horseman.

GLEANNINGS FROM THE BOULEVARDS.—Politeness is a virtue, but a few nights since that good quality has been the cause of trouble to a gentleman, who was wending his way homeward by the Boulevard Rochechouart, which at the time, was nearly deserted. A young woman, of decent exterior, and who appeared to be in great distress, suddenly addressed him, thus:—"Monsieur you appear to be an honest man—I put myself under your protection. Some persons have followed and insulted me. I beg of you for mercy's sake, to allow me to take your arm to my residence, which is at no great distance." An arm demanded by weeping beauty is but seldom refused. When near the Passage des Acacias, the unprotected female relinquished the arm of her protector, with the exclamation:—"We have arrived. I know not how to thank you, sir; permit me to—". At the same moment she threw herself into its arms, kissed him, and disappeared. The astonished lord of the creation, when he recovered from his surprise, having visions of the connubial snubbing which awaited him at home, felt for his watch, to find out how much time he had lost by his chivalric devotion. Alas! the watch had departed with the "girl of the period."

DURING the hearing of the convent case the other day, the Solicitor-General desired to cite the celebrated "Song of Six-pence," and quoted the famous poem thus:—

The Queen was in the pantry, eating bread and honey.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, instantly perceiving that a question of real moment had at length emerged from the cold mutton and the brass thimble business, demurred to the text of Mr. Solicitor-General. In the opinion and recollection of the learned judge, the Queen was not "in the pantry," but "in the parlour." This correction seems to have been accepted by Miss Saurin's counsel; but this legal decision, if it comes before the Lords on appeal, will bring a number of authorities into the witness box of from four years old, who are well aware that Her Majesty was, at the time of the traditional repast, neither in the pantry nor the parlour, but in the kitchen. Many have since entered the field of controversy. One correspondent avers that "chamber" is the word; another stoutly insists upon "drawing-room;" yet another supplies the "arbour" as the true vocable; another declares for "dairy;" while the King is rudely shifted about from parlour to pantry, and from pantry to chamber. Majority, however, is in favour of the reading—

The King was in the counting-house, counting out his money

The Queen was in the parlour, eating bread and honey, &c.

CHARACTERS OF GOOD MEAT.—Dr. Letheby, who has had great special experience during several years in the City of London, describes the following, according to the *British Medical Journal*, as the characters of good meat. 1. It is neither of a pale pink colour nor of a deep purple tint; for the former is a sign of disease, and the latter indicates that the animal has not been slaughtered, but has died with the blood in it, or has suffered from acute fever. 2. It has a marbled appearance from the ramifications of little veins of fat among the muscles. 3. It should be firm and elastic to the touch, and should scarcely moisten the fingers—bad meat being wet, and sodden, and flabby, with the fat looking like jelly or wet parchment. 4. It should have little or no odour, and the odour should not be disagreeable; for diseased meat has a sickly cadaverous smell, and sometimes a smell of physic. This is very discoverable when the meat is chopped up and drenched with warm water. 5. It should not shrink or waste much in cooking. 6. It should not run to water or become very wet on standing for a day or so, but should, on the contrary, dry upon the surface. 7. When dried at a temperature of 212 degs. or thereabout, it should not lose more than from 70 to 74 per cent. of its weight, whereas bad meat will often lose as much as 80 per cent. Other properties of a more refined character will also serve for the recognition of bad meat, as that the juice of the flesh is alkaline or neutral to test-paper, instead of being distinctly acid; and the muscular fibre, when examined under the microscope, is found to be sodden and ill-defined.

CURE FOR LOVE.—I have a friend at London-super-Mare, a dear old lady, who keeps a school where young ladies are "finished." The ages of these damsels range from fourteen to "eighteen," "sweet sixteen" being the average. Having a confidential chat with my friend during the calm quiet of her last Christmas holidays, I asked her if she was not often troubled by her pupils falling in love. She answered me unreservedly, "I have to contend against no greater difficulty. In a town like this, where we cannot walk in any direction without meeting half-a-dozen boys' schools—to say nothing of the hundreds of letters and flowers, who seem to think that a girl's boarding-school is her game for their sport—it seems altogether impossible to prevent flirtations from arising, and notes and love-tokens being clandestinely exchanged, I spare no pains or arts to guard against and counteract this; but the thing exists, and will continue to exist, so long as girls are sixteen and foolish and young men and lads are bold and adventurous. My only plan when I see that the tender passion has been developed, is to crush it in the bud." "What do you do?" "You will smile when I tell you; for my receipts is the antithesis of romance. It is a dose of senna tea." "Senna tea?" "Yes, senna tea. Whenever I perceive—as I very quickly do—that one of my young ladies has fallen (as she fancies) into love, I at once take her in hand. I never hint at anything connected with the tender passion, but I treat her as an invalid who is suffering from impaired digestion. I keep her closely to the house and dose her liberally with senna tea, standing by to see that she drains the dose to the dregs. This plan is always attended with success. Sometimes she gives in after the first few doses; but usually it takes two or three days to complete the cure. I had one obstinate and protracted case that lasted a whole week."—Once a Week.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE French burglar, Charles Maurien, who was convicted the other day of being concerned in the robberies at Windsor and Clewer last autumn, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

AGRIAN OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—Mr. Goggin, an owner of property at Glin, near Talbot, has been fired at whilst driving home with his wife in an open carriage. Four shots were discharged from behind a fence, and all missed. Mrs. Goggin described the intended assassin, whom she saw running off. Pending ejectment proceedings are stated as the probable cause of the outrage.

A DEFAULTING BANKER.—A notary of Jodoigne, Belgium, named Leclercq, has just taken to flight, leaving a deficit of £32,000. The circumstance has caused the greatest dismay in the neighbourhood, as he was the depository not only for persons of position, but for an immense number of poor people who had managed to save small sums. The losses caused will produce great distress.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT ORKNEY.—A dreadful hurricane occurred on Saturday morning at Wick, causing great destruction of property by sea and on land. The Clifton Hall, of Sunderland,

foundered off Hoy Head, in Orkney. One man was killed; the rest of the crew and the captain's wife were saved. The Canadian, of Greenock, from Dundee, was wrecked at Brimness; crew, 23 in number, saved.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—We have received New Zealand papers to December 24, and Australian to the 4th January. The *Melbourne Argus* of the latter date says that the news from the seat of war in New Zealand is less dismal in its character than it was a month ago. There is now no danger at Wanganui; and on the east coast the movements of the rebels have not been of a formidable character. The Challenger, the Brick, and the Rosario (of her Majesty's navy) have proceeded to the New Zealand coast, to lend assistance if it should be required.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY is reported from Grenoble. On Saturday evening Baron Brayer, inhabiting, with his wife and son, aged fourteen, a private residence in the Rue Lafayette, was shot by his wife, the baroness, armed with a revolver. The unfortunate woman, reported as mad, instantly fired on her son, whom she shot through the heart. Turning the revolver on herself, she blew out her brains. When the servants, on hearing three successive reports, rushed into the apartment, they found three corpses bathed in blood.

A SHOCKING CASE of murder was investigated on Monday, by a coroner's jury at Wednesbury. A woman named Eliza Brown, who was known to be addicted to habits of intemperance, was on Saturday night turned out of a public-house for being disorderly. On Sunday morning she was found dead in a lane between Wednesbury and Dorliston. Her clothes were torn, and the marks and wounds upon the body showed that a horrible murder had been committed. The inquest was adjourned. The husband of the deceased is said to be in a goal and her son in a reformatory.

THE factory inspectors report 4,415 accidents in the half-year ending with April, 1868; 3,301 occurred in factories under the older Acts, 63 causing death, and one of the inspectors, Mr. Redgrave, reports also 1,114 already under the Extension Act of 1867, 31 of them resulting in death. But this gentleman points out that it is a needless expense to have a report made by the coroner on every accident. The majority of the accidents arise from causes which no legislative enactments or human foresight could prevent; the reporting on accidents might be confined to those caused by the moving power, the hoist, and machinery in motion.

ACCIDENT TO MR. JUSTICE HAYES.—On Saturday morning Mr. Justice Hayes, who is now at Warwick on circuit, met with an awkward accident, from which he happily escaped uninjured. His lordship is, somewhat fond of equestrian exercises, and frequently seeks relaxation from his arduous duties by excursions into the country on horseback. Previous to the opening of the court on Saturday morning he was enjoying one of these rides in the suburbs of the town, when his horse, a high-spirited and mettlesome animal, became restive and pitched him to the ground with some force. His lordship sustained no injury, and, with the exception of the shaking consequent upon the fall, escaped unhurt.

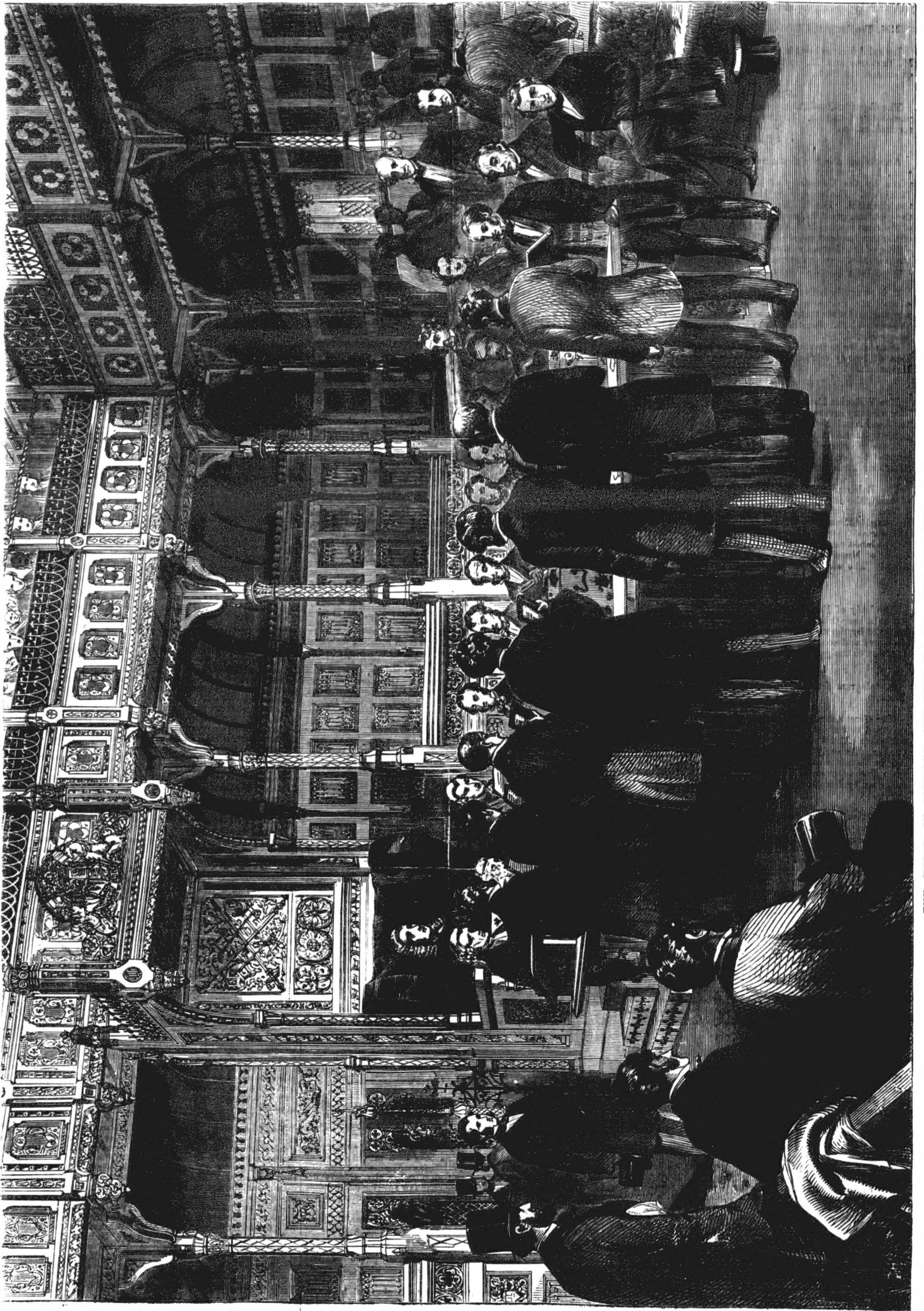
THE MURDER AT SUNDERLAND.—At the Durham Assizes, on Saturday, John Dolan, aged 37, was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Lush for the wilful murder of Hugh John Ward, at Sunderland, on the 4th December. The murderer and his victim lodged at the house of a woman named Keeshan, and on the night in question the prisoner, who was the worse for drink, abused the woman (with whom he had cohabited for three years). Ward interfered on behalf of Keeshan, with the view of protecting her from Dolan's attack. The police were called in, and it was supposed the matter was at an end. Shortly after, however, Dolan fetched a cobbler's knife from his bed-room, and stabbed Ward in the bowels and in the eye. Prisoner, on being found guilty, declared his innocence, and said he freely forgave those who had sworn his life away.

DESTRUCTIVE POWDER EXPLOSION.—The following account, dated December 31, has been received of a destructive powder mill explosion at Kinsemo, in South Western Africa:—"We had the misfortune to learn the other day that on the 22nd ult. the Dutch powder-house at Kinsemo accidentally blew up, causing terrible destruction to property and life. It seems the Dutch agent had occasion to visit the powder-house for the purpose of drying in the sun some wet powder. While this was being done he returned to his factory, leaving a carpenter in charge. He had just entered the factory when the explosion took place, killing the carpenter and about 35 natives. The shock and fire destroyed the Dutch factory and the two French factories which were near by. The damage is estimated at over £100,000. Fortunately the English factories escaped injury, as they were situated some distance away. Probably this latter will be the first that reaches England giving an account of this misfortune. The shock was so violent that we felt it at Loanda, and supposed it to be an earthquake."

FRAUDULENT ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—A terrible accident occurred on Friday last week on the Great Eastern Railway. It would appear that in Waterloo-town, Bethnal-green, Messrs. Lucas, the well-known contractors, had occasion to contract some repairs for the company, and in order to carry out the work they had a number of excavators and carpenters at work under one of the railway arches, which are about 60 ft. in height. At a quarter to four o'clock Friday afternoon a heavily-laden coal-truck passed over the spot where the unfortunate men were at work, and without an instant's warning the whole structure, which was composed of brick, iron-work, and timber, fell bodily in, burying the men beneath several feet of ruins. One of the trucks in falling through capsize, and providentially was the means of saving the lives of some of the workmen, who must otherwise have met the fate of their less fortunate companions. Some of the windows in the houses immediately behind the arches were shattered as the terrified occupants rushed to their doors to see a great white cloud rising. A large crowd assembled, and they were appalled at hearing the groans and shrieks of dying men. In a few minutes the police were on the spot in large numbers, and their services were of the greatest use in keeping back the immense crowd, while 190 men, acting under the orders of one of Messrs. Lucas's superintendents, proceeded to dig out the dying and the dead. Fourteen men were got out alive. The falling timber and iron girders had formed a sort of cavern over them which saved them from being utterly crushed by the tons of material which had fallen. The bodies of five unfortunate men—four of whom were excavators, and one a carpenter—were then dug out from underneath a mass of earth.

VERY late last autumn a brewer at Essen, Prussia, determined on enlarging his cellars, for which it was necessary to remove a considerable quantity of earth as quickly as possible, in order that the work might be finished before the winter. He accordingly engaged a good many men, but without a proportional result, as they were all incorrigibly lazy. Suddenly, however, a new spirit came over them, and they began to work with a will; every man was at his place before the regular hour, and when the time for breakfast arrived they would hardly spare a minute even to light a pipe. The brewer looked on, and rubbed his hands with a somewhat reguish expression in his eyes. When the necessary depth had been attained, the men could hardly be induced to leave, and were anxious to dig deeper still. And what was the explanation of this curious psychological phenomenon? The brewer, cunning man, had buried an old earthen pot near the surface, containing a slip of parchment bearing an inscription in antiquated writing, of which the following may serve as a translation:—

"Much money here lies buried deep;
Who digs and finds, the same may keep."



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SWEARING IN THE NEW MEMBERS.—(SEE PAGE 1006.)



THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON BOARD AN AUSTRIAN MAN-OF-WAR.—(SEE PAGE 1002.)

A BATTLE WITH DESTINY. BOOK THE SECOND.

CHAPTER XVI.

GORDON SAVILLE'S CRIMES.

Just before the second trial of young Captain Chandos Merton commenced, Mr. Norton Luke was in the cell with Joseph Smythe, who had from the day he had been rescued from death by Chandos Merton, and captured by Richard Wilde, been kept in a state of sobriety by the unpleasant contact of four prison walls.

Mr. Joseph Smythe had changed very wonderfully: human nature is always more or less a mystery; it is as inexplicable as world's creation, as uncertain as the weather.

Smythe, whose life had been as base and sinful a one as any could be, was dead to all the better feelings of the human heart, and could not sympathise with others in grief or sorrow because he never experienced either.

Yet when Gordon Saville had grasped him by the neck, and nearly strangled the life from his body, Smythe was cowed, appalled, but he panted for revenge none the less; he would have it, none the less, and when it came, his vengeance should be terrible.

Smythe was too depraved, too brute-heart-like in his composition to understand favourism or sentiment. If Captain Chandos had paid him to stab Saville to the heart, Smythe would have done it without hesitation; but Smythe had one weak point, that was a dreadful fear of death, a fear that so completely governed his soul that he would shriek aloud

when the subject weighed upon his mind; it was his monomania.

The narrow escape from death under the demoniac engine had an awful effect upon Smythe, his whole faculties had been held powerless with horror, and even now the danger was past, its remembrance influenced him more than ever.

He thought of it, and shuddered, he thought of the man who saved him, and because a lowest cur at soul, his wish was to clasp the young Captain by the knees, and supplicate his consent to be allowed to follow like a dog, obedient for ever, faithful unto death.

He said as much—he asked and begged of Mr. Norton Luke to let him out of prison.

"Let me go to the captain," he said. "Let me swear as how I'll serve him for ever. Or I'll announce (he meant denounce) my accursed master, only let me out."

Norton Luke shook his head as though such an idea was not to be entertained.

"Can't be, Joey, my boy," he answered, addressing Smythe in a way that would best be understood; "you've been such a confounded sour ilious rascal, I can't trust you—however, my lad, give your evidence when the time comes and if there's nothing to be brought against you sufficiently heinous to counterbalance the grace given you for turning Queen's evidence against your accomplice, why—you'll get off. And now, my beauty, put me on the track of that confederate of yours who helped you to steal the will out of the trunk when Sir Charles Merton lay ill. The fellow who struck down poor old Doctor Davidson. Put, me on the track, lad, for there is no time to lose."

Then Smythe giving up all hope of being let at large, told a great deal on many things that mightily interested Norton

Luke, and that gentleman, after a long interview, started from Ucksworth to a neighbouring village in quest of a party who was entirely innocent of the honour.

Norton Luke went everywhere and did many strange things; he seemed to be very fond of talking with whom he met, prowling about private grounds, and staying at every little rustic hostel to be found.

His search was a long and tiring one—the whole of the day passed and many hours of the night too ere he thought of seeking rest at any way-side inn. Then it was by chance he stopped. Attracted by a quaint hospitable little house urged on by his own fatigue which was seconded by a strong inclination to rest, Norton Luke stepped into a quaint old place known as the "Shepherd's Hut."

The place was not all empty, even now two or three of its inmates were drinking in the public room. Amongst them one attracted the attention of the detective.

A man of doubtful age, and more doubtful looks and occupation, sat slightly intoxicated at a table. He was drinking in sullen silence, and smiling in a muddled state of faculty that left him a mere beast in man's form—stupid, leaden eyed, and bleary.

Norton Luke watched him for some time, and then took a quiet look at a portrait he had in his pocket.

The man rose to go—Norton Luke went out and waited near the door—the drunkard staggered out of the house across a field, and into a wretched little hovel with a thatched roof, and a front door that opened into the best room; Norton Luke paused then.

He heard the man he had followed in converse with a woman, and after listening for a minute went away—while

the drunkard's request to some invisible person to be awake an hour after sunrise still rang in his ears.

Norton Luke returned placidly to the "Shepherd's Hut," had refreshments, took a bed, and retired to rest; but he was up full an hour before sunrise, and a little later standing concealed near the entrance of the hut across the field.

Nearly two hours he waited and watched, until at length the clumsily made door of the hovel opened and the man of doubtful age stood forth. Shutting the door after him he went towards the inn. With a step almost soundless on the long grass, Norton Luke followed him, and at a safer distance from the cottage, crept close, pounced upon the man, pinioned his arms, and handcuffed him in less than a minute.

A fierce oath escaped from Luke's prisoner. He could only attempt to struggle when it was too late, and Norton Luke smiled.

"It's no use, Jack Landy. I've got you at last," the detective said, and that was all there was to say, for Jack Landy looked very much like any one who had long expected such an occurrence sooner or later, and being perfectly unable to help himself, followed his captor like a dog, and was taken to Barnesy's gaol, and cast in amongst the prisoners in a loathsome room, like a dog hurled into an infectious stable.

Jack Landy now asked what crime he was charged with. Evidently he was too well experienced in that sort of thing to waste breath in useless questions.

Norton Luke went out quietly, put his head in the cell where Smythe was confined.

"I've got him. Landy is here, you'll see him soon," and with that severe piece of information given in the detective's own peculiar way, he retired to the court, for this was the morning of the trial.

He had arrived in good time, proceedings had but just commenced. Captain Chandos was being charged as heretofore with the murder of Stella Levison. Gordon Saville was his accuser. As yet things looked as black against him as ever—worse in fact, for this wholly great crime he had added the offence of breaking out of prison.

Captain Chandos never spoke, once his eyes wandered up to the gallery where sat his peerless Annabel and her true friend Mrs. Monnoter; he met their anxious looks with an assuring smile which deepened into one of scorn as his eyes met those of Gordon Saville.

The counsel for the defence looked a little worn, and gazed wearily about the court. He wanted Norton Luke, and Norton Luke was there.

The detective addressed the counsel, the counsel addressed the court.

Captain Merton had been brought to be re-tried for murder asserting his innocence by accusing the witness of the crime, and being in no way legally empowered to enter a witness box. The judge asked why, and the counsel told him.

"Because, my lord," was the reply, "he is a felon, a convict—"

"And," added Norton Luke, "A TICKET OF LEAVE MAN!"

Gordon Saville shook then, and tottered too; for like, a mighty rock kept up by its own immense power of strength when once shaken, there was no saving it from falling. But the change in him was not noticed. A tumult in court occasioned by the detective's words, and the counsel for the defence opposing the trial against Captain Merton until the integrity of the witness was beyond a doubt.

The fight between judge and barristers was a brief one, and ended in the victory of the counsel in defence of Chandos Merton.

Norton Luke was to state what he knew of Gordon Saville, and Mr. Norton Luke charged him on his own responsibility with a catalogue of crimes that made every soul in the court shudder.

Gordon Saville was put in the prisoner's dock then, and the evidence began.

Firstly the court was informed that all his aliases were false names, his being Cogill Ernest Ferton, a disgraced libertine, kicked out of the country and society, and left upon the world a shameless, nameless adventurer, who married a beautiful woman for her fortune, disgraced and ruined her and forced her into crime. That woman was Stella Levison!

"His wife." Those two words seemed to form themselves in the hot thick breath of the spectators, and came forth like a fire-avenging whisper.

The detective informed the court that at the time mentioned Captain Ferton, alias Gordon Saville, and several other nice names, became acquainted with Chandos Merton, for whose sake much was kept back that ought to have been told.

"The prisoner," Norton Luke went on, "became acquainted with Sir Charles Merton and Mrs. Derby, and I firmly believe that from the first he intended to commit any crime to satiate his own desires; they were, to become possessor of the Merton estates. My lord he has done it. He wanted Mrs. Derby a widow, and who was a bitter enemy towards her half-brother, Sir Charles Merton; between them they drove the poor old gentleman mad, robbed his house and him, turned his ward into the street; forged a will, married, and became possessors of the Merton estates. My lord and gentlemen, before he could do all this he had to get out of his way his wife Stella Levison, and the man he feared and hated—Captain Chandos Merton. He did it."

There was a dreadful hush in court, and the detective went on.

"My lord, for fear of detection, when about to rob Sir Charles Merton of his senses, the prisoner hired the men to waylay and murder Doctor Davidson; unhappily they too nearly succeeded, but not quite. General Merton's favourite groom was next nearly killed through being thrown over Death's Peak, by a horse driven mad, for the prisoner had himself saddled a horse belonging to Mr. Godfrey Derby and filled the inside of the saddle with birchwood chopped up so small as to make it ferret its way into the horse's flesh and sent the animal mad. I have brought forward too many crimes against the prisoner. I can, your lordship, substantiate every one for I have witness and evidence?"

"To prove what?"

"That amongst all his crimes Cogill Ernest Ferton is the murderer of his wife Stella Levison in her own name; the witness is one whose testimony cannot be doubted for the witness is Mr. JOSEPH SMYTHE?"

And the witness was called.

(To be continued.)

M. AUBER, who last month entered his eighty-eighth year, has just finished a comic opera in three acts, the principal part of which is destined for M. Capoul.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF THE RADETSKY.

AMONGST our telegrams last week we published a brief but momentous announcement from Trieste to the effect that an Austrian frigate, the Radetzky, had been blown up between the islands of Lissa and Lesina, in the Adriatic, and that over 300 precious lives had been sacrificed. We have since received from a correspondent at Vienna fuller details of the fearful accident and have been enabled to give a graphic illustration of the catastrophe. The writer, dating from Vienna, February 22nd, states that the first news of the explosion was received in that city by the naval section of the War Ministry about 3 p.m. on the Saturday, by a telegram from the commander of the island and fortress of Lissa, in which it was stated that the optic telegraph stationed at Fort Wellington had signalled the information that, at a distance of about 10 miles to the north-east of the island, an Austrian frigate was blown up. The commander of the island instantly telegraphed to the vessel stationed at Trieste and Zara, and to the commander of the squadron at Gravosa, to proceed at once to the scene of the accident; and the iron-clad brigate Ferdinand Max, as well as the gunboat Hum and the steamer Andreas Hofer, were immediately despatched to Lissa with orders to render any assistance that was necessary and possible under the circumstances. A deputation of the corporation of Lissa also set out to the place where the accident had occurred, and on their return on the 21st they telegraphed that of the whole crew and marines on board, numbering in all 364 men besides the captain, only 23 had been able to save themselves by swimming.

The Radetzky was under sail, on a cruise for gun practice, and had no steam up, so that the accident could not have been caused by the explosion of the boiler or a cylinder. According to the meagre authentic reports which have reached the War-office and the newspapers, wet cartridges were being dried in the powder-room. The ammunition had been unpacked, and quantities of powder were lying about on the floor, and the workmen were consequently commanded to enter the room only in felt slippers. They, however, came in with their boots on, without putting felt slippers over them. The powder coming in contact with the hard soles of the boots, ignited from the friction caused thereby, and a terrific explosion sent vessel and 340 men to destruction.

The list of persons who have been saved contains the names of the naval cadet Karl Barth, that of the pilot Devich, the first mate, and two sailors—all of them seriously injured. Five sailors are injured but slightly; the two quartermasters, the fireman, and 10 sailors escaped unhurt. All others perished; among them were seven commissioned officers, seven naval cadets, two physicians, and five engineers, who had almost all of them been present at the battle of Lissa. The chaplain was fortunately absent, and so was a young cadet named Fritz, who was three days before the catastrophe removed to the hospital at Pola. The marines on board were nearly all recruits. There were two powder-rooms in the vessel—one in front near the bow, and the other just underneath the officers' cabin. All the metal work in these powder-rooms were made of copper, and the lanterns had panes set in of so-called Marienglas (Muscovy glass).

The Radetzky was an iron-clad steam frigate of 1,826 tons burden, with engines of 300 horse-power. She was armed with 29 30-pounders, and commanded by the naval Captain Adolphus Ritter von Daufalik, of Vienna, who at the battle of Lissa commanded the Donau. After her cruise, the Radetzky, which had only been fitted out and equipped on the 1st of last month, was to proceed to Castelnova, there to join the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral von Pockh in the Boche di Cattaro.

In 1848, when Venice was blockaded by the Austrians, two officers of the frigate Venus—Colonel Paradis and Captain Schwarz—published a letter in the *Gazette* of Graz, in which they solicited contributions for the purpose of forming a fund—the Radetzky Fund—with a view of purchasing a war vessel for the Austrian navy. In 1853 the Government added the balance to the sums collected, and the Radetzky was with that money built in England. The vessel was launched in 1855, and was christened Graf Radetzky. She was in action against the Danes off Heligoland, under the present Admiral Tegethoff on the 9th May, 1864. At that time she was commanded by Captain Jeremiasch, who was wounded in the action by a bomb-shell. During this engagement off Heligoland a cannon ball of the enemy smashed the portrait of Field Marshal Radetzky, hanging in the fore cabin of the captain, to atoms.

The present accident is the second case of a vessel of the Austrian navy being destroyed in the open sea by a powder explosion. In June, 1859, during the Franco-Austro-Italian war, the brig Triton was blown up between Lacroma and Ragusa. Of the 110 men on board, only Cadet von Riedesel was saved, who is still serving in the Austrian marine as lieutenant, and a sailor named Ambock, who had just before been sentenced to be put in irons. Notwithstanding the heavy chains, he managed to keep himself on the surface of the sea by swimming till he was rescued. All the other people on board—among them also a son of Minister Bruck—were drowned. At that time it was supposed that an Italian, from political motives of revenge, had wilfully caused the explosion.

A telegram from the commander of Lissa to the naval section of the War-office, dated the 21st evening, gives the following additional details:—The explosion took place in the powder-room abaft whilst the metal was being cleaned. Cadet Barth was near the foremast

when the explosion took place, by which he was hurled into the sea. Quartermaster Kraus reported that he was in the corridor superintending the process of cleaning. After ten o'clock he laid himself down in the corridor near the foremast. He was roused from his sleep by a violent shock and the cry of "Fire!" He rushed to the hatchway, but the steps were blown away, and he had to creep into the battery, when he saw the destruction of the hind part of the ship, which was on the point of sinking. The water was rushing in from all sides, and he had just time to throw himself into the sea through the porthole. Kraus is of opinion that Quartermaster Dogek, by incautiously striking a light, had caused the explosion in the powder-room, where the ammunition had been unpacked and cartridges spread out to dry.

By order of the Emperor, a telegram was sent to the commander of Lissa, urging the speedy transmission of a completely detailed report by telegraph, for which purpose the telegraph-office at Lissa has been ordered by Admiral Tegethoff to place itself entirely at the disposal of the commander of the fortress, the usual rules of brevity in telegraphing having also been dispensed with in this instance. A solemn funeral mass in honour of the memory of the unfortunate persons who perished by the catastrophe was held on the 22nd.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

YACHTING FIXTURES FOR 1869.—The following are the present fixtures of the principal metropolitan yachting clubs for the forthcoming season:—

May 8, Royal London Yacht Club—opening cruise.
May 15, New Thames Yacht Club—opening cruise.
May 21, Royal London Yacht Club—first match.
May 22, Royal Thames Yacht Club—opening cruise.
May 22, New Thames Yacht Club—first and second class cutters.

May 24, Royal Thames Yacht Club—first class cutters.
June 5, Royal Thames Yacht Club—schooner race.
June 7, New Thames Yacht Club—schooner race.
June 19, New Thames Yacht Club—third-class cutters.
June 19, Royal London Yacht Club—schooners and yawls.
June 21, Royal Thames Yacht Club—Channel match.

The courses in these races vary between Erith and the Mouse Light, with the exception of the last-named. There will be the usual time allowance for difference of tonnage.

LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.—Notwithstanding half a gale of wind blew on Saturday, rendering the weather, otherwise fine, piercingly cold, the first meeting of the London Club this season, at Beaufort House grounds, Walham-green, was very numerously attended by athletes and others from various parts, the programme of the afternoon's sports being an attractive one. In the 130 yards handicap, for members of the club only, 13 of the 19 entered contended for the three prizes in five heats. Then followed the 7 miles walking match, for the challenge cup, between Mr. T. W. Thompson, the holder, and Mr. P. M. Evans, the challenger, which resulted in favour of the latter, Mr. Thompson evidently labouring under a severe cold. For the 3 miles open handicap 19 had entered for the three prizes, and 14 put in an appearance, and the running upon the whole was all that could be desired. The stewards were Messrs. A. F. Astley, W. M. Chinnery, W. Gilmour, and E. Hawtrey; Mr. E. J. Colbeck was judge; Mr. H. J. Chinnery, judge of walking; and the starting of all the competitors was entrusted to Mr. A. D. Houseman, whose efficiency in that important capacity is well known and appreciated.

SCULLERS' RACE FOR £90.—On Saturday afternoon a scullers' wager for £90 was decided between two well-known watermen—viz., Frank Kilsby, of the Old Barge House, and Benjamin Edwards, of the Tower. They had stipulated to row from Putney to the ship at Mortlake, Kilsby's backers laying £50 to £40. Their reckoning, however, appears to have been wrong, as Kilsby was beaten easily from start to finish. Both have been before the public for some years, Kilsby with the greater amount of success. He made his debut before his opponent, who is the older, taller, and heavier man, and on board the two steamers that accompanied the race he was made the favourite at 6 to 4, and it being Saturday and off day for betting men they mustered strongly and speculated largely. Mr. John Ireland was the umpire; George Hammerton pilot for Edwards, and Robert Bain for Kilsby. The latter had the best station, Edwards being exposed to the half gale that was blowing dead down the reach; nevertheless he made a good start. Kilsby led slightly for 30 or 40 yards, but directly Edwards had settled down to his work he came on even terms, and at the Star and Carter showed a lead of a quarter of a length. He cleared his man before Simmons's boat-yard, and, going rapidly away, won with ease by six or eight lengths. Time, 26 minutes 50 seconds.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—The traditional appointment of this race for the Saturday week before Easter has this year been abandoned; owing to the tide, the start, if on the flood, would on that day have to take place at 6 a.m., and each side is reluctant to lose the possible advantage of the Middlesex station, should the race be rowed on the ebb from Barker's rails, the point at which the race commences when rowed down stream, as in the years 1856 and 1863. The season this year is an early one, and but for the fact that each university has now better material to work upon than it had last year the crews would be by no means up to the mark, from the limited opportunities for training and practice which have been available. However, on the present occasion the Cambridge men, after eight years' successive defeats, have not thought it beneath their dignity to call upon Mr. G. Morrison, whose skill as a coach has conduced so much to former Oxonian successes, to undertake the direction of their training. His aid has been freely granted, in the belief that nothing is so likely to raise the standard of Oxford rowing as the effective emulation of the sister university.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—Mrs. S. ALLEN'S *WOMAN'S HAIR RESTORE* never fails to quickly restore Gray or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 208, EREN HOLLOWAY, LONDON.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Charles Dillon's *Macbeth* is not so bad as "*Macbeths*" go. It needs no great feat of fancy to imagine a better; but we have seen worse. It were no difficult matter to indicate the faults of the performance; on the other hand, it has its merits also—merits not always of a very exalted order, but still such as to deserve favourable recognition. If not very artistic, nor in any sense highly finished, it is not deficient in spirit and energy. What it wants in refinement is in some degree compensated by vigour. Its best quality is we think, its truthful representation of the sorrows and conflicts of a man whose moral gravitation is to the right, but whose imagination is haunted by supernatural visions, and whose better nature is warped partly by "vaulting ambition," but chiefly by the resistless dominion of a mind stronger and sterner than his own. Mrs. Howard Paul has not as yet reached the full altitude of Lady *Macbeth*, but she gains confidence, and plays the part more smoothly than at first. Mr. H. Sinclair's Banquo, though not a performance of much pretension, is to be commended for the actor's smooth and spirited delivery of the dialogue. It says something for the immortal magic dwelling in the name of Shakespeare that 300 years after his birth a play of his, though performed by tragedians whom our fathers would hardly have deigned to patronise, fills the theatre nightly from floor to roof-tree. We have no desire, therefore, to speak otherwise than encouragingly of Mr. Chatillon's enterprise. He has got together as good a company as circumstances will permit, and but for him Shakespeare would have no chance of a hearing upon a London stage. It is not the acting but the poet's glorious verse that crowds the house, and to listen to that verse, however imperfectly it may be rendered, is such a treat that the manager who provides it deserves well of the public.

It may be mentioned that the tragedy is precluded with a musical "filly," as it is very appropriately termed, in which an ineffective attempt is made to extract fun from the imaginary doings of a bevy of "Girls of the Period" (so the piece is called), who dance, sing, and move about on velocipedes, with little benefit either to themselves or the audience.

VINCENTS is expected in London for the season.

The admirers of Gustave Doré are informed that he is engaged on a large picture representing Rossini on his deathbed.

We are happy to be able to state that the distinguished artist, Mr. Millais, is better.

The anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund is to take place at a Willis's Rooms on Saturday, the 15th of June. Mr. Beveridge Johnson will preside.

MOLLE ARNOT, the singer, realized 30,000 francs at her Moscow benefit, in addition to numerous and valuable presents. Departing, she was attended to the railway station by a large crowd.

MR. MITCHELL is about to publish a work called "*The Highlanders of Scotland*," containing portraits illustrative of the principal clans and the retainers of the Royal Household at Balmoral.

Messrs. JAMES NISBET and Co. advertise the seventy-second thousand of Miss March's *English Hearts and English Hands*; The eighth thousand of the *Life and Letters and Elizabeth*, last Duchess of Gordon.

ROSSINI's "*Petite Messe*" is about to be brought out at the Theatre des Italiens, and it will afterwards be given in London and in the principal cities of England, with the same singers by whom it is to be performed in Paris.

THE Emperor Napoleon has just instituted a quinquennial prize of 100,000*fr.* to be awarded by the Academy of the Fine Arts and Institute to the French Artist—painter, sculptor, or architect—who shall have produced during the last five years a great work reflecting honour on the country.

MADAME NICOLAN CARVALHO has refused to fulfil an engagement at the Brussels theatre in consequence of an epidemic (scarlet fever) in that town, which attacks women especially. A French court of law will be called upon to say whether the excuse is sufficient.

A VERY interesting collection of water-colour drawings, the property of her Majesty, illustrative of the Highlands, and Highlanders of Scotland, past and present, are being exhibited, by the Queen's permission, at Messrs. Mitchell's Royal Library, Bond-street.

It is rumoured that the next Eisteddfod, which was to have taken place at Brecon, and of which Mr. Brinley Richards had accepted the musical directorship, is to be postponed until 1870. Rare things are mostly dear; but here the converse of the rule seems about to be illustrated.

THE musical gifts of a boy aged fifteen, named Camillo Gufoed, born in Ancona, and who is now in the Munich Conservatorium, under Hans von Bulow, are referred to as marvellous. It was Liszt who discovered this prodigy, and has brought him from Italy to Germany.

A COMMITTEE of ladies in the Austrian capital are organising a concert in aid of the subscription for the erection of a monument to Schiller. There will be *tableaux vivants* of the poet's works included in the programme, and a new overture by Wagner. Niemann, the tenor, and Jules Stockhausen, the basso, will sing.

MR. GYE, of the Royal Italian Opera, has lost his father, who died at Brighton on the 13th inst., in his eighty-ninth year. The late Mr. Gye was formerly in Parliament as M.P. for Chippenham, and was for many years associated with the late Mr. Hughes as proprietors and managers of Vauxhall Gardens in the penny days of that locality, which is now built upon.

THE admirers here of Paulina Lucca will share the joy of the Berlin amateurs at her restoration to health after her unfortunate St. Petersburg illness. Her return, in the character of Zerlina in Mozart's "*Don Juan*," on the 2nd, was warmly welcomed by an immense auditory, including the royalty, rank, and celebrities of the Prussian capital.

ENGLISH Opera is again to have a home at the Lyceum Theatre, under the auspices of our favourite tenor, Mr. George Ferren. Years ago it was found profitable to produce our national opera in the same locality; and from what we know of Mr. Ferren's energy, we feel assured that the undertaking will be well carried out.

THE following advertisement of a celebrated wine merchant is to be read in the St. Petersburg morning papers: Champagne-Patit. The House of Jules Mumm and Co. This wine, dedicated to Mdme. Patit, is sold to the public, who are warned against spurious imitations, and requested to observe that the portrait and facsimile of Adelina Patit's signature adorn each bottle of the genuine article.

MOLLE STERNBERG, the young soprano, has been engaged to create the role of the heroine in Wagner's new opera, "*Rienzi*,"

which will shortly be produced in Paris under the direction of the composer. This young lady is the daughter of Mr. Sternberg the pianoforte manufacturer of Brussels. Her brother, Mr. Hermann Sternberg, the violinist, remains in this country.

THE Print Room, British Museum, has just received an addition of the highest importance by the purchase of a collection of 166 proof and print impressions, in various states, of the seventy-one subjects which constitute the "*Liber Studiorum*" of Turner. This collection has long been known to students as that of Mr. John Pye, the famous engraver of Turner's "*Tivoli*," and works by that and other painters.

A NEW DRAMATIC SENSATION.—It is said that a young and rather prepossessing lady of an old and highly respectable English family will make her appearance at one of the West-end theatres, at Easter, in an equestrian drama of great magnificence, and abounding in wonderful and sensational effects. The young lady is well known in the hunting field as one of the most fearless and daring of riders.

It is a strange coincidence that a lady violinist, playing music of the highest class, should be just now drawing attention to herself in Paris and in Boston. In the former capital Madame Norman Neruda performed Mendelssohn's concerto at the last of M. Pasdeloup's concerts, while Madame Camilla Urso has several times of late played Beethoven's concerto in the American city. The fair sex are gradually encroaching on all man's privileges.

A ST. PETERSBURG letter says: The *febris Pattica* is raging here with more intensity than ever, provoking fits of enthusiasm amongst those who have obtained subscriptions and fits of annoyance amongst those who have not. A box for the second representation was paid £128 for, and an armchair in the twelfth row, 223. The tickets of a concert where the diva sang but one short cavatina were brought up in a few hours at extravagant prices, and the receipts amounted to £1,120.

SIGNOR BAZZINI, the violinist, has greatly added to his reputation in Florence, by following the example of Marcello, and setting the Psalms to music—a great work undertaken at the instance and under the auspices of the Duke de San Clemente. The performance of the 56th Psalm, which recently took place in the Italian capital, drew down the approval of a distinguished and critical auditory, Countess Gigliucci (Clara Novello) being amongst the first to congratulate the composer on the success he had achieved.

It is our painful office to announce the death, in the prime of life, of one of the most accomplished and amiable English painters. Mr. Robert Brathwaite Martineau died of heart disease on the morning of the 13th inst., after an illness of a few weeks, which, until recently, was not considered important. This painter, whose "*Last Day in the Old Home*" made so great an impression at the International Exhibition of 1862, and who was highly regarded by a great number of his fellows, was born in London, January, 1822, and educated at University College School.

THE autumnal musical festivals this year will be at Norwich and Worcester. Of the preparations for the gathering at the former city nothing has transpired, but positive action has been taken for the meeting of the three choirs; there are sixty-four stewards, and the executive committee comprises the Mayor of Worcester, the Rev. J. Pearson, the Rev. R. Cattley, the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, jun., Messrs. Alsop, Rowley, Hill, and J. W. Isaac. Mr. Done, the organist of the cathedral, will be the conductor, and has been authorised to engage the best vocal and instrumental talent. Dr. Williams has consented to act again as honorary secretary. The days for the performances are fixed for the 7th, 8th, and 10th of September.

It is Mr. Leighton's intention to bequeath to the Royal Academy, for the use of the students, the whole of the large collection of his studies in landscape which adorn his paintingroom, and were made during various travels in the East, Greece, Spain and the islands of the Mediterranean. Some notion of the value and number of the works in question may be obtained by the statement that the fruits of the artist's lately concluded voyage on the Nile, being made under exceptionally favourable circumstances on board a steam yacht, comprise about forty pictures in oil, some of them from rarely seen localities, to which the facilities of the voyage gave convenient access, and many beautiful atmospheric studies.

THE works for the completion of the new galleries for the Royal Academy in Piccadilly are progressing rapidly, and there is good reason to infer the stipulation requiring them to be finished for the May exhibition will be complied with. The walls of the galleries are in course of being painted a deep maroon red. The pictures are not to be hung at so great height as in the old galleries. The size of the catalogue is to remain unchanged, and will include a plan of the galleries, so as to facilitate reference. It still remains undecided whether or not to permit the sale of refreshments within the exhibition. The British Museum and South Kensington Museum have admitted refreshments as necessities of human life.

MR. SIMS REEVES has been again in the wars. The Cheltenham County Court judge has fined the tenor £10 for non-attendance as a witness in an action brought against the agent, Mr. E. Harrison, of Clifton, for damages, on account of the non-appearance of the singer at a concert announced in the theatre. The money was returned to the disappointed auditory, but the jury awarded £23 in addition, as compensation to the lessee and manager, Mr. Hodgson. It was proved that Mr. Sims Reeves was a loser of about £100 by his being unable to sing, as duly certified by medical certificate, and it certainly is hard that he should be made a double victim for having a delicate throat. There will be an appeal against the decision.

IN Rome the studio of Mr. Rogers, the sculptor, has been very numerously attended lately by visitors anxious to see his colossal figure of President Lincoln, which he has exhibited in the clay previous to casting it in plaster. The sculptor has succeeded in imparting a dignified and earnest expression to his subject that impresses the visitor. The President is represented with a pen in his right hand and a scroll in his left, after having signed the act of emancipation, at which a conscious satisfaction, as of having completed a great and noble duty, illumines his features. Among the visitors who have seen the work many were personally acquainted with President Lincoln, and they all say that the likeness is very correct. The height of the figure if upright would be twelve feet; as it sits, it is nine feet. The pedestal is to measure fourteen feet in height, and will be ornamented with bas-reliefs and architectural enrichments. The figure will be cast in bronze at Munich, under Mr. Rogers's superintendence, and the monument, when completed, will adorn the city of Philadelphia, in the open square probably, at the corner of Broad and Market streets.

A VERY large sale of second-hand theatrical wardrobes and opera scores took place at New York recently. The articles were gathered in Europe and sent to Havannah on speculation with a view to being purchased for Cuban and Mexican account. The high-priced dreams of the shipper which Cuba and Mexico had hitherto fostered, were disappointed by the unsettled state of both countries, and this market was consequently resorted to. The value of the goods, according to the catalogue, was 100,000*dols.* They sold for only 9,000*dols.* Velvet tunics of various colours, ranged from 4*dols.* to 24*dols.*; Roman tunics of unbleached cotton, 40 cents to 75 cents; scale armour suits, 5*dols.* to 25*dols.*; hats, 25 cents to 2*dols.*; boots, 50 cents to 2*dols.*, and other articles in proportion. The opera scores were purchased chiefly

by one person, who makes a speciality of dealing in them. They ranged in price from 20*dols.* to 166*dols.* The latter rate was paid for that of "*William Tell*," which seemed much in demand; the former for "*Maria de Rohan*." Other scores brought from 25*dols.* to 50*dols.*

DEATH OF A SON-IN-LAW OF THE PORT BURNS.—Last week one of the very few links that connect the great poet with the present generation was severed. Mr. John Thompson, the husband of the sole surviving daughter of Burns, died on the Monday at Crossmyloof, and was interred on the Wednesday in the churchyard of his native town of Pollokshaws. He was brought up at the loom, but about the beginning of this century was a sergeant in the Stirlingshire Militia, and his colonel, by whom he was much respected often spoke of him as the handsomest man in the regiment. While at Dumfries he met Elizabeth, daughter of Burns, whom he married while she was not quite out of her teens; and on leaving Dumfries he was presented by Jean Armour with many manuscripts and relics of the poet. Thompson was not only a man of great physical strength, but had a vigorous intellect and a great fund of genuine humour, and in his day produced some good verses. For manly independence of character he was such a man a Burns would have been proud of as a son-in-law. The fact of his marriage connection might possibly have procured him some preferment, but while he had strength he shunned taking advantage of such relationship, and was proud to bring up his family by his own industry. The sentiment, "*The Lord be thanked, I can plough*," applied in his case most emphatically. On the 4th of May last a party of friends and relatives met the old couple to congratulate them on the 60th anniversary of a most happy married life. He leaves, besides his venerable widow, two sons and four daughters, about 30 grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen drove out at Osborne on Tuesday afternoon, last week, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole; and Her Majesty went out in the grounds on the Wednesday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice.

Lord Dufferin arrived at Osborne on the Tuesday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain) and Lord Otto Fitzgerald (Comptroller of the Household) arrived at Osborne on the Wednesday, and presented addresses to Her Majesty from the Houses of Parliament in reply to the Queen's Speech. Lord Sydney had on audience of her Majesty.

Lady Waterpark succeeded the Dowager Duchess of Athole as Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty. Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell succeeded Lord Frederick Kerr as Groom in Waiting.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Dowager Duchess of Athole drove out on Wednesday afternoon, and Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on Thursday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise. Prince Leopold took a short drive on Thursday morning.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Eva Macdonald left Osborne.

Her Majesty received the gratifying intelligence on Friday morning last week, of her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein having given birth to a prince.

The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, left Osborne on Friday morning at a quarter past ten o'clock, and arrived at Windsor at a quarter before two. Her Majesty crossed over to Gosport in the royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Louise, drove from the railway station in Windsor, where Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein met them, to Frogmore House, and visited the Princess Christian. The Queen and Princess Louise remained to luncheon at Frogmore.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds on Saturday morning. Her Majesty visited Princess Christian at Frogmore House. Prince Leopold also went out, attended by Mr. Duckworth.

In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise drove out, attended by Lady Waterpark. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Duckworth, also drove out.

The Queen, their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian, and her Serene Highness Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-Holstein, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Rev. C. Kingsley, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, and the Rev. H. J. Ellison, vicar of Windsor, officiated. The Rev. C. Kingsley preached the sermon.

The Queen drove out on Monday morning, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole. Princess Louise also went out, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald. Prince Leopold walked in the Home-park, attended by Mr. Duckworth.

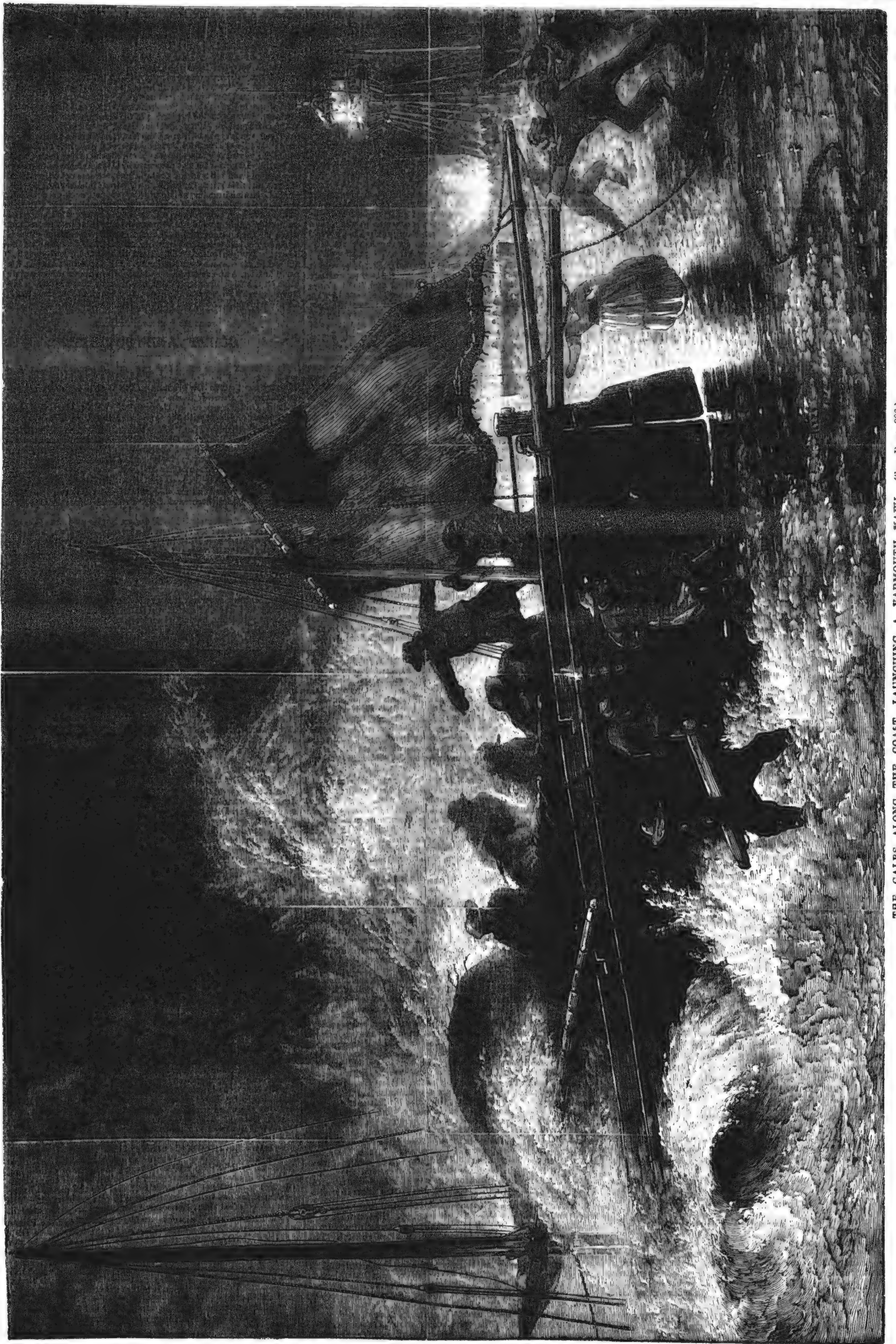
The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove out on Monday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald; and Her Majesty went out on Tuesday morning accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold also went out.

His royal Highness Prince Christian and her Serene Highness Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Queen on Monday. General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Gray were honoured with invitations.

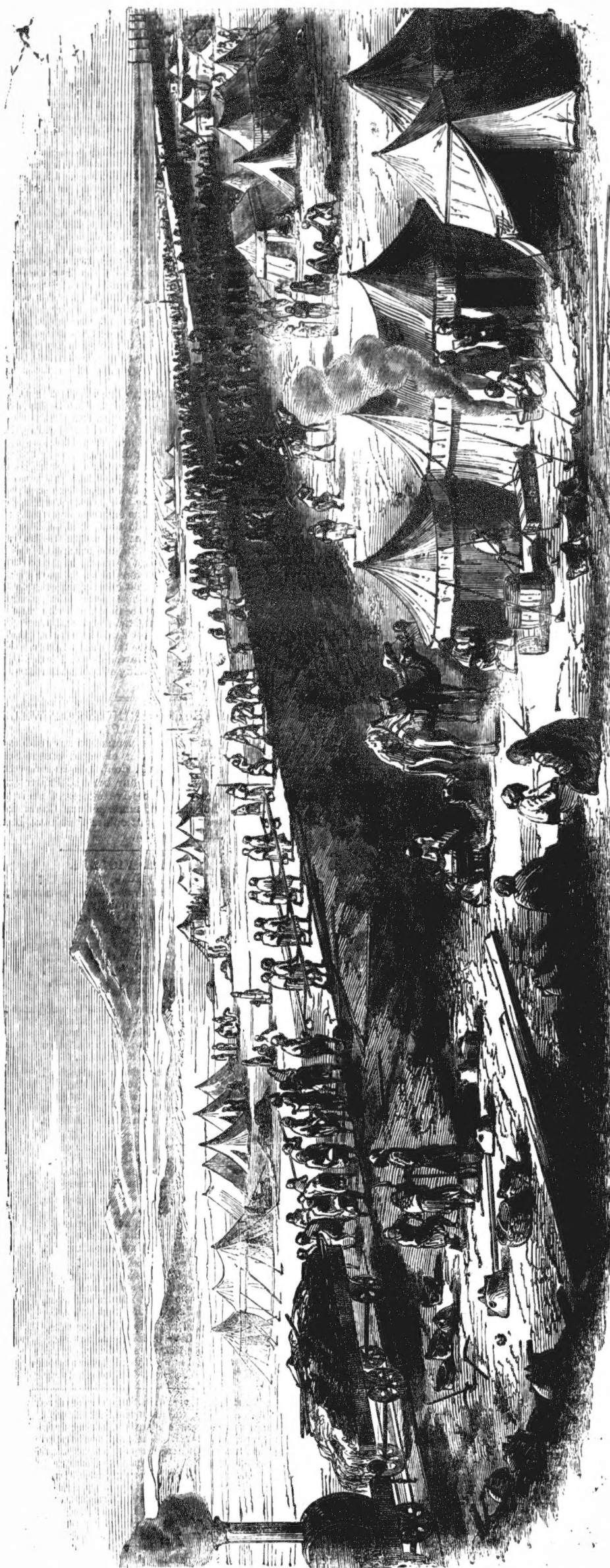
ACCOUCHMENT OF PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.—On Friday morning last week, at six o'clock, her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland) was safely delivered of an infant prince, at Frogmore House, Windsor-Park, where the Prince and Princess Christian have been residing during the absence of Her Majesty at Osborne. Dr. Fairbank, one of the surgeons to the Queen was the first to be in attendance, while telegraphic messages were forwarded to Dr. Farre and the Royal nurse to proceed to Frogmore as soon as possible. The nurse reached Windsor by a special train at 6.30 A.M., promptly provided by the Great Western Railway authorities at Paddington, Dr. Farre arriving by a later train; but it is understood that the birth had taken place before the arrival of the nurse and Dr. Farre. Intelligence of the birth of the prince was at once transmitted by Prince Christian to Her Majesty, at Osborne, the Duke of Cambridge, and other illustrious personages, who returned their congratulations, while the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church announced the fact to the inhabitants of the Royal borough. The latest report is that the prince and infant prince are going on well.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—Though the Prince and Princess of Wales are travelling under the *incognito* of Lord and Lady Renfrew, they will, whilst in Constantinople, be the guests of the Sultan. The palace at Salih Bazar is accordingly being prepared for the reception of their royal highnesses.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.—We are authorised to state that the levee announced to be held at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince Arthur on behalf of the Queen has been postponed till Saturday, April 3. Her Majesty will hold drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, April 8, and Tuesday, May 11. Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Saturday, May 29.



THE GALES ALONG THE COAST.—LAUNCHING A YARMOUTH YAWL.—(SEE PAGE 966)



THE GALES ALONG THE COAST.—LAUNCHING A YARMOUTH YAWL.—(SEE PAGE 996.)

CELLARS OF BEER AND BEER SELLERS.

THE popularity of British beer is so general and well founded, and the quantity of the national beverage consumed and exported so enormous, that some details in reference to the mode of distributing it may not be without interest. Few who thoroughly appreciate good beer (and what Englishman at home or abroad does not?) have any idea of the nature and variety of the various processes through which it has to pass after it leaves the brewery in Burton-upon-Trent, Dublin, or elsewhere, and before it finds its way to the dinner-table. We all know that "Bass" and "Guinness" are to be had everywhere at a moment's notice; but to produce the veritable Double X and the inimitable Pale Ale or "Burton" in perfection requires vast resources, elaborate machinery, and a thorough knowledge of the whole art and mystery of dealing with the beverage after it has left the manufactory of the wholesale dealer and is deposited in the warehouse of the beer merchant. For many years the consumption of bottled beer has been so considerable that persons of large capital have undertaken its exclusive sale. The brewer, whether in Staffordshire or in Dublin, delivers the manufactured article free to the wholesale dealer in the metropolis. Of the latter class there are several who may be regarded as the great constituents of the brewer. Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, are the largest distributors of beer in the world. They have a railway warehouse at Agar Town, at which the beer is received in the first instance direct from the waggons of the Midland Company. Their cellars and stores are in the Marylebone-road and Westmoreland-street. At the former place casks intended for bottling are stored, and here are carried on by machinery the washing and corking of the bottles. The superficial area devoted to storing, bottling, and packing is about 69,000 square feet, or nearly an acre and a half. The ale and beer are stored in casks (chiefly hogsheads) on the basement, and here each brewing is daily watched until it arrives at the condition desirable for bottling. The temperature at the cellar ranges from 55 deg., to 62 deg., at which standard it was maintained during the intense heat of last summer. The ale remains in cask for a period of several months, after which it is bottled. Ale intended for a warm climate is kept longer in wood than that destined for home consumption. The January brewing, for instance, is not bottled until the following October; but should it be required for export to the Tropics, it is kept in cask for a full twelvemonth or even more. The pale ale exported to Paris and other continental capitals is of the same description as that bottled for home use. The ale when bottled is corked by machinery, wired by boys, and then packed in tiers one above another, with boards between each, until a stack is formed containing 1,000 dozen. The bottles are placed on end, and neither sawdust nor straw is used. In this condition they remain for two or four months, as the case may be, during which time they are carefully watched and tested until the beverage arrives at the bright, creamy, and effervescent state suitable for consumption. The strong sweet ale known as "Burton No. 1" is exported chiefly to Russia and other cold climates, but the "pale ale" may be said to go everywhere. Enormous quantities of the latter are exported to India, where it commands a much higher price than can be obtained for it here, and costs the consumer from 12s. to 15s. per dozen. The bottled ale is sent in iron-bound packing-cases holding three dozen each, and is prepared for export with as much care as if it were wine of the rarest vintage. The corks are grown and cut in Catalonia, and the bottles (save in cases where "champagnes" are used) are manufactured in Sunderland. They are washed by steam-power, each machine washing and rinsing six bottles at a time. Each bottle is subjected to two operations. The first, by means of a revolving brush working in water impregnated with a cleansing material, removes every impurity, after which the bottle is shifted to another revolving brush supplied with pure spring water, which in a second or two makes the inside as bright and clean as when first blown; a further movement of the hand places the bottle in a crate or drainer, where it remains until fit for the bottler. The water for the washing-machine is supplied from an Artesian well, and no two bottles can be washed in the same water. The washing machines, with their jets and revolving brushes are kept in motion by a steam engine. The regularity and celerity with which the various operations of washing, bottling, wiring, packing, and storing are carried on are astonishing, and a million or two of bottles are filled and moved about and eventually distributed to all parts of the globe, without a single hitch in the machinery. Ale and stout are not, however, treated in similar manner when first bottled. The latter, when bottled, is laid on its side and packed away in enormous bins holding about 1,000 dozens each. Here it remains until the beverage is sufficiently matured, after which it is stored like ale. The time at which extra stout ripens in bottle depends upon the particular character of the "brewing," and upon the state of the weather. Of course, in so large an establishment as that of Messrs. Foster and Sons (where they deal at one time with 680 miles of bottles, the contents of some 12,000 hogsheads of beer and ale) considerable loss must arise from "breakages." There are accidents in cleaning, in filling, in corking, in wiring, in draining, in stacking, in moving, and in packing. Many bottles also "fly" after they have been tiered away or binned, and Messrs. Foster and Sons estimate the average breakages from all causes at 70 dozen per day. The proportion of "empties" broken is, however, greatly in excess of full bottles that burst when put away. Some idea of the magnitude of the beer trade of the metropolis may be gathered from the fact that it is not an unusual circumstance for Bass and Co. to receive from the single firm of Foster and Sons an order for ale to the value of from £50,000 to £70,000. They are the largest customers of Messrs. Bass and Co., as also of Messrs. Guinness and Co., and their label is to be found in every place where beer is drunk, in either hemisphere.

AN ADMIRABLE AND EFFICIENT WORKER.—"The sewing machine continues to work admirably." The amount of bed and table linen I have made is quite astonishing." Mrs. Stone, Mackworth Arms Hotel, Swansea, Nov. 25th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

Those who have experienced the worthlessness of cheap hand machines and the troublesomeness of two-thread machines are continually exchanging for The Silent Sewing Machine, the only really practicable one for family use. Daily testimony is received of its exceeding usefulness and of perfect satisfaction with its work. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Chapside, London.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, last week, The Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Sydney) brought up the reply of her Majesty to their lordships' address on the opening of Parliament.

The Duke of Argyll, in laying upon the table a Bill for the Extension and Improvement of Education in Scotland, observed that the existing system was inadequate, the towns having outgrown the system of education supplied by parochial machinery. It was proposed hereafter that the Board of Education for Scotland should consist of ten members—two elected by the conveners of counties, two by the borough interest, two by the universities, one by the schoolmasters, and two (with a paid chairman) by the Crown. He hoped the provisions of the Bill would meet the approval of the House, and he did not propose to go into committee until after the Easter recess.

The bill was read a first time without comment by their lordships, and the House adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock.

In the House of Lords on Friday,

Earl GRANVILLE read a telegram which had been received at the Colonial-office from the Governor of New Zealand, dated the 18th of January, stating that the main stronghold of the Maories was stormed on the 5th of the month by the colonial forces under Colonel Whitmore, with a loss of 22 killed and wounded to the assailants, and of 200, including prisoners, to the natives. Another telegraphic message from Melbourne spoke of the war as at an end.

The Earl of Kimberley, in explaining the measure of the Government for the further suppression of criminal offences, sketched in brief outline the legislation which had been adopted in that direction since penal servitude had been substituted for transportation, and the results which had followed the employment of convicts in reproductive labour at Portland and other similar establishments, and of the police supervision of the licensed convicts. From these he concluded that the present system, whatever its faults, had been upon the whole successful. This being the case he might be asked, "Why proceed to further legislation?" and the answer was that the facilities for crime and escape from detection were increasing. The state of the criminal classes, who constituted a vast army necessarily waging war on society, was also such as to demand consideration. Deprecating the infliction of imprisonment for life, the noble earl insisted on the full sentence of penal servitude being carried out, and urged that prisoners for life too old for the public works, and criminal lunatics who, after years of confinement, might become sane ought to have some remission.

Eventually the bill was laid on the table, and, having read it a first time, their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday,

The Earl of Clarendon moved the second reading of the Brazilian Slave Trade Bill, the object of which is to repeal the 8th and 9th of Queen Victoria, commonly known as the "Aberdeen Act."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday,

Mr. GRAVE gave notice that he intended on the 6th of April to move a resolution in favour of the reduction of book postage below one penny for four ounces.

In reply to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. GRANT-DUFF said the first of the scholarships recently established by the Government of India for natives of that country had been awarded to a young native of Assam.

Mr. GOSCHEN moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the law with respect to rates assessed upon occupiers for short terms, and, having described the wide spread dissatisfaction among the working classes at the abolition of the system of compounding, stated that the government proposed that the rate-book should still be the basis of the register, and that the occupier should still continue to be rated, but that he should be allowed to deduct the full amount of the rate from the landlord. It was proposed that the rate should be paid in quarterly instalments, and that no rate should exceed two weeks' rent, so that no tenant should be obliged to pay a greater amount for rent than that which it would be in his power to deduct from his landlord. It was also proposed that the bill should have a general application, and not be confined, as the existing law was, to boroughs only.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL GURNY obtained leave to bring in a bill similar to that of last year to amend the law relating to the property of married women.

Leave was also given to Mr. T. CHAMBERS to introduce a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister; Mr. CROSS giving notice that he intended to offer a strenuous opposition to the measure in its future stages.

On the Friday a question put to the Premier by Mr. H. SAMUELSON elicited a reply that it was the intention of the Government to propose the repeal of the statute of Victoria for suppressing the African slave trade in Brazilian vessels, and known as the "Aberdeen Act," and that a bill had been laid on the table of the House of Lords with that object.

Mr. Serjeant Cox, adverting to the inquiries of the Commissioners on Trades Unions, urged upon the Government the desirability of introducing with as little delay as possible a measure giving those societies a legal status and protection for their funds, and defining their rights and powers as equally necessary for themselves and the country.

Mr. Secretary BAILEY was of opinion that the report of the commissioners would furnish a sufficient basis for legislation and added that when it was in the hands of the Government no time would be lost in maturing a measure on the subject.

The other matters disposed of on the order of the day included the proposed extinction of Portpatrick lighthouse, the rule of the road at sea, and the destitution consequent upon the discharge of artificers and labourers from the dockyards. Referring to the latter subject, Sir J. Elphinstone observed that in Portsmouth alone some two or three hundred families were anxious to emigrate if the means were placed within their reach. The discussion was continued chiefly by the dockyard members, and was wound up by Mr. Childers, who defended the course taken by the late Government in reducing the number of men employed in the Government yards and claimed for the Administration of the day perfect freedom to carry out such economical reductions as might appear to

them desirable without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

In the House of Commons on Monday there was a very numerous attendance of members. The ambassadors' gallery was also filled with distinguished "strangers," including a number of peers, both lay and spiritual.

The Marquis of Huntingdon took his seat for the Radnor district, in the room of Mr. R. G. Price, resigned.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose at a quarter to five o'clock, and the titles of the acts relating to the Established Church in Ireland and to the Royal College of Maynooth, as also the first resolution of the House of Commons in the session of 1868 relating to the Established Church in Ireland, having been read by the clerk at the table, the right hon. gentleman moved that the House should immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the said acts and resolutions.

The House having gone into committee accordingly (Mr Dodson in the chair),

Mr. GLADSTONE proceeded, amid loud Ministerial cheers, to move:—"That the chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to put an end to the establishment of the Church in Ireland, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth." Having stated the general considerations which recommended the resolution for adoption—foremost amongst which he placed the painful and bitter memories of ascendancy kept alive by the maintenance of an alien Church in Ireland—he reminded the House that it was now about to prosecute the unfinished labours of last session. The issue then raised had been clearly put, and had been decisively answered, and the resignation of the late Government was an emphatic confirmation of the judgment of Parliament and of the public. The existence of the Established Church in Ireland was adverse to the cause of religion itself, because it was essentially opposed to those principles of right upon which every religion should be based. The measure of disestablishment ought, he thought, to be prompt in its operation, as it would not be to the interest of the country that the Church Establishment should be subjected to the pain of a lingering death. It was also desirable that legislation should be final. The technical disendowment of the church would therefore take place on the passing of the act: but a period of about 18 months would be allowed for preparatory arrangements, and that time was proposed to be limited to the 1st of January, 1871. In selling proprietary rights, pre-emption would be given to tenants, and three-fourths of the purchase-money would be left upon the security of the land, the liquidation to be by instalments, making the whole repayable in 28 years. The income of the Established Church might be taken at between £700,000 and £800,000. The financial result of disendowment would be a receipt from—

Tithe rent charge	£9,000,000
Land of all descriptions	6,250,000
Money in the funds, &c.	750,000

£15,000,000

The proposed charges upon this sum were thus estimated:—

Life interest of bishops, incumbents, &c.	£4,900,000
Do. of curates	800,900
Lay compensations (including £300,000, value of advowsons)	900,000
Private endowments	500,000
Charges on glebe houses	250,000
Compensation to Maynooth and to Presbyterian body	1,100,000
To trustees at Maynooth, to pay off building debt	20,000
To Presbyterians, for building debt	15,000

Total charge..... £8,485,000

In addition to these items, there were some other minor charges, which would bring the total up to £8,650,000, thus leaving a balance of between seven and eight millions. After mature reflection the Government had determined to recommend that this sum should be applied to purely Irish purposes, but purposes neither religious nor educational. The relief of inevitable calamity or suffering offered a sufficient channel for its investment, and it was proposed to apply it towards the expense of lunatic asylums, institutions for the deaf and dumb, training establishments for nurses, reformatory and industrial schools, and county infirmaries.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the party with whom he was in the habit of acting had never changed their opinions with respect to the policy involved in the question which the Premier had brought forward that night with so much moderation, eloquence, and propriety. They looked upon disestablishment as a great political error, and as nothing short of mere and sheer confiscation. With these feelings they would at the proper moment offer the bill their most strenuous opposition; but they did not intend on the present occasion to resist the motion for leave to introduce the measure. They hoped, however, that the second reading would not be pressed until the country had been afforded sufficient time to consider its provisions—say three weeks.

Mr. GLADSTONE reminded the House that the Lords were entitled to ample time for the adequate discussion of the bill, but said he was willing to fix the second reading for next Thursday fortnight, the 18th inst.

In the Commons on Tuesday, Mr. H. SHERIDAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Representation of the People Act of 1867, by restoring the principle of compounding for rates.

In the short discussion which ensued, objection was taken by Mr. LOCKE-KING to the wide scope of the title, but Mr. GLADSTONE gave a ready assent to the introduction of the bill, although he said the Government had prepared a measure for effecting the same object, but by different means.

Mr. HIBBERT expressed his apprehension at the prospect of reviving the warm debates of 1867 on the subject of the compound householder.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The two admirable engravings we give this week of the House of Commons will we feel sure commend themselves to all our readers.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Baldwin, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mr. Baldwin, in the earlier period of his career, was a partner in one of the largest publishing firms in the City of London. Subsequently, about the time of the agitation for Catholic emancipation, and in connection with the late Dr. Giffard, Dr. McGinn, and other political writers of the day, he established the *Standard* newspaper, of which he continued the sole proprietor for many years.

LAW AND POLICE.

LETTER STEALING.—William Stow, forty-four years of age, pleaded guilty to stealing a letter the property of the Postmaster-General. It appeared that this was not a test latter case, but one in which a letter was accidentally found in the prisoner's possession. There was a slit at one end of it, but, although it actually did contain some postage stamps, the prisoner did not appear to have noticed them. He was a bootmaker by trade and had been for eight and a half years in the service of the Post-office as an auxiliary letter carrier. Hitherto he had borne an excellent character. The Common Serjeant gave him eighteen months' imprisonment.

VALENTINE PROSECUTIONS.—Nine persons were summoned before the Southwark police magistrate a few days ago for selling and exposing for sale indecent valentines. Mary Ann Arnold, 240, New Kent-road, was fined 10s. and costs. George Hand, 214, Grange-road, 40s. and costs. Henry Parker Read, Old Kent-road, withdrawn. Robert Richards, 40s. and costs. George Field 40s. and costs. Daniel Vouders, 212, Grange-road, in the employ of the London and Brighton Railway Company, 40s. and costs. John Hall 20s. and costs. Sarah Berry, 20s. and costs; and Jane Watts, 217, Old Kent-road, 10s. and costs.

AN UNGRATEFUL BROTHER.—A labourer named Taylor has been charged at Guildhall with stealing a silver watch and £2 7s., the property of his sister and her husband. The prisoner was out of work and had been very kindly treated by his sister and her husband; and in return he broke into their room in their absence, and stole the watch and the money—their savings since Christmas—pawed the watch, and sent the ticket to his brother-in-law by post. When he had spent all the money, he went to the police-station and gave himself up. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A YOUNG MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL FOR SENDING A VALENTINE.—Thomas Bullard, of Bridewell-alley, an assistant in the shop of Mr. Henry Lovett, of St. Stephen's-street, toyman, was summoned to the Guildhall, Norwich, by Anne Maria Dickerson, an assistant in the same shop, for writing and sending to her a certain false scandalous and defamatory libel, on the 16th inst. Complainant said she had not been on very friendly terms with the defendant since Christmas. They had quarrelled about some little things with reference to the shop. She had been at Mr. Lovett's as an assistant nearly two years. On Tuesday morning last Mrs. Lovett handed her the envelope produced, containing a comb and some verses, and addressed "Miss Dickerson. Good morning Valentine." The defendant was in the habit of writing in the books of Mr. Lovett. She had compared the writing of these verses with the defendant's writing in the books, and, as far as she was able to say, they were alike. James Watts, engineer, of Rose-lane, deposed that he was an intimate friend of the defendant. During last week he saw the defendant, and was out with him. Defendant on one occasion told him that he intended sending Miss Dickerson a valentine, and that it consisted of some verses and a comb. He did not read the verses. Defendant told him the verses were to describe the effect of the use of the comb. The bench having compared the verses with some of the handwriting of the prisoner, and being of opinion that it was the same, committed him for trial.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN EGYPT.

The illustration which we present to our readers this week, showing the native workmen engaged on the Suez railway during its construction, will doubtless increase the interest with which they will follow our beloved Prince and Princess of Wales through the successive stages of their interesting tour. In another column, amongst our Court intelligence, we give the latest official particulars that have been received of their Royal Highnesses.

DEAD VIOLETS.

LET them lie—ah, let them lie!

Plucked flowers—dead to-morrow;

Lift the lid up quietly,

As you'd lift the mystery

Of a buried sorrow.

Let them lie—the fragrant things,

All their souls thus giving;

Let no breeze's ambient wings,

And no useless water-springs,

Mock them into living.

They have lived—they live no more;

Nothing can requite them

For the gentle life they bore,

Which to up-yeild in full store

It did so delight them.

Yes, I ween flower-corpses fair!

'Twas a joyous yielding;

Like some soul heroic, rare,

That leaps boldly forth in air

For its loved one's shielding.

Surely, ye were glad to die

In the hand that slew ye;

Glad to leave the open sky,

And the winds that wandered by,

And the bees that knaved ye;

Giving up a small earth-place,

And a day of blooming,

Here to lie in narrow space,

Smiling in this smileless face

With such sweet perfuming.

O ye little violets dead!

Coined from all gazes,

We will also smile, and shed,

Out of heart flowers withered,

Perfume of sweet praises.

And as ye, for this poor sake,

Love with life are buying,

So, I doubt not, One will make

All our gathered flowers to take

Richer scent through dying.

The American Government has surrendered the remains of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, to his relatives, and there was evidently a strong desire in Baltimore to get up a public funeral. The body was wrapped in two Government blankets, and when the public were admitted the blankets soon disappeared. They were cut into pieces and taken away as souvenirs. "Upon one foot," says a reporter, "was an old army shoe, (and upon the other a boot cut open upon the top." The clothes had "rotted away," and the "silken curls of glossy black hair," and a heap of bones, were all that remained of the assassin. The people seem to have taken immense interest in gazing upon these relics, and it is quite credible that in Baltimore persons could be found who would regard Booth as the "martyr," and not Mr. Lincoln. It is curious that the Government should have revived any talk about Booth by giving up the body, but President Johnson apparently wishes to quit office with a "clean slate," and he has now made friends of the Surratt and Booth families. Thus, in the words of his inaugural speech, is treason made odious.

LONDON HERALD SPHINX.

CHARADE.

My first is the name of a very wise Greek
Well versed in the laws of his age;
My second's a bird, if in Lincoln you'll seek,
'Tis oft cooked with onions and sage;
My whole is a bird a kind of my second,
But for eating or wisdom 'tis not highly reckoned.
A name of Apollo; a pronoun; and an English river;
name a recluse.

WORD SQUARE.

- 1 A Russian river.
- 2 A heathen god.
- 3 An English patriot of the 17th century.
- 4 A French town.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

- 1 An Irish town.
- 2 A Woman's name.
- 3 A Woman's name.
- 4 A Continental river.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

CROSS PUZZLE.

- 1 An English town.
- 2 A river of Austrian Poland.
- 3 An English river.
- 4 An English town.
- 5 A Spanish town.
- 6 An Irish town.
- 7 A German river.
- 8 A town of Suabia.
- 9 A river of Persia.

The above form a cross the centre letters of which give the name of a battle won by the British in the Peninsula.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

- 1 A North Carolina bay.
- 2 Glib or smooth this means they say.
- 3 A great scholar born in Wales.
- 4 He looks over many tales.

First second and last letters down.

Name three poets of renown.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

GEOGRAPHICAL PYRAMID.

- 1 A town of Turkish Armenia.
- 2 A river of Russia.
- 3 A part of Russian Poland.
- 4 A Scotch town.
- 5 One of the United States.
- 6 A Welsh county.

The above form a pyramid the central letters of which give the name of a country in Asia.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

ANSWERS TO SPHINX, No 386.

TWO SMALL ORIGINAL CHARADES.

- 1 R U N.
- 2 A I E.
- 3 G I L.
- 4 L A S.
- 5 A R O.
- 6 N U N.

Initials, Raglan; Finals, Nelson.

ENIGMA.

He-X-ham.—Hexham. J. W.

NUMBERED CHARADE.

- 1, Palspratt; 2, Lamotte; 3, Le Monnier; 3, Theirs; 5, Nautilus; 6, Orleans; Alphonse Lamartine.

J. W.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

SNEEZING.

If you sneeze on Monday, you sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on a Tuesday, you kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on Wednesday, sneeze for a letter;
Sneeze on Thursday, something better;
Sneeze on Friday, sneeze for sorrow;
Sneeze on Saturday, see your lover to-morrow.

Old Rhymes.

An American editor says that there is a fellow in Vermont who has a bugle, the notes of which are so sweet that when he plays the whole neighbourhood catches them up to use instead of sugar.

A CITIZEN of Exeter, N.H., advertises that he cannot smoke hams this year, but manufactures waterproof blacking, and acts as justice of the peace for Rockingham county.

A LUDICROUS incident recently disturbed the gravity of the House. An hon. member who had been speaking, sat down where he supposed his chair was, and landed on the floor. Quickly picking himself up, he remarked, amid the laughter of his brother senators, "Mr. President, I think I am entitled to the floor now."

A LADY in Lafayette, Ind., recently in preparing her Sunday dinner, put some beans in a pot to bake. In a hurry to get to church, she inadvertently put her hymn book in the pot, and wrapped a piece of pork in her handkerchief and took it to church with her. Her mortification was intense upon discovering her mistake during service.

A MOTHER lost her little boy and was inconsolable. Some one came to comfort her, dwelt on the goodness of the child, and reminded her that he was then happy with the saints in bliss. "Oh, yes," cried the afflicted mother, "he is in heaven; but Tommy always was a shy boy, as shy as can be; and he's now among perfect strangers! Oh dear! oh dear!"

A FRET fellow, seeing in the street an old woman who drove some asses, said, "Hail, Mother of Asses." "All hail my son," answered she. The man felt his ears lengthen as he walked away.

"THEM soldiers must be an awful dishonest set," said an old lady, "for not a night seems to pass that some sentry is not relieved of his watch."

A YANKEE correspondent says there are no daily papers published in his town, but there is a ladies sewing meeting, which answers the very same purpose.

ANOTHER NEW READING.—Man proposes, but woman accepts.

A LADY of distinction gave a fancy ball not long since, and in order to be distinguished, placed a servant at the door to announce the costumes as they entered. A couple of ladies appeared in full ball-room dress. "What costume shall I announce?" asked the servant. "We are not in costume," they replied. "Two ladies without

costume," shouted the servant, to the horror of everybody.

WITTY THOUGH WEARY.—An honest Hibernian whose bank pocket, to use his own phrase, had stopped payment, was forced to the sad necessity of perambulating the streets two nights together, for the want of a few pence to pay his lodgings, when accidentally hearing a person talking of the lying-in-hospital, he cried, "That's the place for me, for I have been lying out these two nights past."

A YOUNG lady from "the States" arrived in Hamilton, Canada, the other day, and was seen to be suffering from an aggravated development of the "Grecian bend." At the custom-house she was subjected to the usual treatment, and relieved of twelve yards of black silk velvet, six pair of French kid gloves, forty yards of rich lace, four white ostrich feathers, and a bottle of magic hair restorer. She was convalescent at last accounts.

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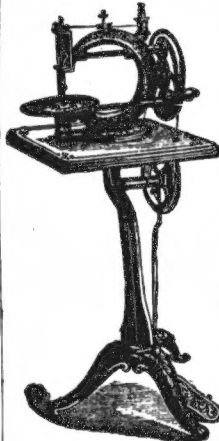
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